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PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

CATHOLICS IN FOREIGN STATES.

REPORT

From the

SELECT COMMITTEE

On the Regulation of

ROMAN CATHOLIC SUBJECTS
IN FOREIGN STATES.

[Ordered by the House of Commons to be
Printed, 25th of June, 1816.]

It may be very true that the intercourse of man with his Maker, should be perfectly free, and is an affair wholly between the individual, and the Supreme, to whom it is addressed: against this, as an Abstract Proposition, we would be the last to utter a single sentence. But, if we trace the course of History, we shall find, that Legislators and Statesmen, have ever esteemed it a part of their office to superintend, or at least, to watch very carefully, the Public exercise of Religious rites, and the Public avowal of Religious principles. And this solicitude has equally influenced Governments under the form of Theocracy, in which the Divinity was understood to be the Ruler, the Presiding Power, the *dernier resort*, in civil affairs, as well as in sacred; and those of the most savage

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tribes, in which recourse was had to incantation and fantasies, varied by a thousand modes, in order to ascertain the will of the Deity, and to derive advantage from a foreknowledge of events which the sagacity of the human mind anticipated, as very probable, and therefore predicted as absolutely certain. All history bears evidence to this; from the inspirations by the nymph Egeria vouchsafed to the Roman Numa, and the miracle of the Sacred Shields, to the more refined establishments of the immortal city, and the numerous Colleges of Priests, endowed and patronized by the Senate of Rome, in later ages; and by the Emperors, when the Senate was all but annihilated. The sway of the Sovereign became, at length, combined with the influence of the Sacerdotal Dignity; and the Emperor united in his person the Tribunitial power, derived from the people, together with the authority of the *Pontifex Maximus*, derived from the ancient religion, patronized through succeeding ages by the State.

Nor was this combination unknown to the Jewish establishment, though originally founded on very different principles. The Maccabees were at once priests and princes; and if the Herods did not assume the priesthood, yet they placed and displaced the High

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Priests, in a manner, at their pleasure. Even the Sacred vestments were withheld from the custody of those who were to wear them on the solemn feasts; and the restoration of these to their proper guardians, was celebrated as a favour obtained from the alien, the stranger Governors of the once independent and still haughty Hebrew nation.

While things were thus circumstanced, a new Religion sprang up in Judea, which was destined to cause an entire revolution in the public mind. Simple at first, and professing to be in nothing allied to worldly honours and grandeur, it gradually made its way in opposition to whatever the establishments of the world could present as most formidable. The Jewish authorities persecuted it: the Heathen, who, at first regarded it with indifference, as merely an extravagant branch from the despicable stem of Jewish superstition, contemned it in its early stages; but afterwards, grieving at the inroads it made on their long consecrated observances, they employed whatever diabolical fury could invent, in the shape of tortures and sufferings, to repel it. Their efforts were vain; and the population of the known world became acquainted, in a greater, or a less degree, with the Religion of Christ; and more or less it was professed in every part. At length, it triumphed. The Jews, who resisted it were destroyed, and the sacred structure in which they trusted, was demolished; the Gentiles were out-numbered, if not converted: the temples were forsaken; the victims were not presented; and the dignity once attributed to the worshippers of Jupiter Capitolinus, and the Fortune of the Cesars, was transferred to the descendants of those who formerly met early in the morning to perform their rites, if possible without observation, and without disturbance.

The era of prosperity, presented an era of difficulties: for, the civil government was placed in circumstances absolutely new; or if not absolutely new with respect to itself, yet absolutely

unprecedented with respect to Christianity: Constantine professed himself a Christian: Constantine interfered in Christian affairs: he advised Christian bishops; he also commanded Christian bishops; he took cognizance of Christian complaints, brought before him; and he appointed his civil officers judges in cases of Ecclesiastical delinquency. Constantine professed himself a Christian: but he was not yet baptized. He even presided, as Emperor, in the famous Council of Nice, (A. D. 325,) while yet of no higher rank in the church, than a humble Catechumen. What authority, what precedents, had Constantine for this interference? Was it merely an assumption of power as Emperor? Or, since we read of no protest against it, or of any complaint vented on the occasion, was it the obvious duty of the assembled council to submit to their Sovereign, and was it agreeable to what the Bishops knew had already occurred?

To ascertain this we must carry our researches somewhat higher: and we hint at this the more willingly, because Mr. Brown, in his "*Historical Enquiry into the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Crown*,"* has merely touched, and that very obscurely, on the antient State of Christianity in Britain; and has begun his authorities with the more obvious, and better known instance of Constantine.

Britain was the first country in which Christianity was established:—but, when we say "established," we do not mean to affirm that it was universally received. Undoubtedly, there was a considerable mass of the population (probably the majority) that long adhered to their former profession; and we well know that the Druids, the Bards, and the Ovates, for ages continued to possess a preponderance in the hearts, if not in the judgments of thousands, and tens of thousands of their countrymen: in fact, the influence of their maxims is not extinct among us, at this day.

* See LIT. PAN. N. S. vol. II. p. 730.

We had occasion, some years ago,* to submit an Historical Sketch of the original Introduction of Christianity into Britain, by means of the captive Britons, carried with Caractacus to Rome. We even suggested the possibility, that the *LIN-us* of the Apostle Paul is the *Cy-LIN-us* of the British Triads; we might have gone further, and, with little risk of error, might have added, that this *LIN-us*, the first Bishop of Rome, was a Briton: for, if our conjecture do not fail us, there were *two* first Bishops of Rome; one attached to the Christian converts from the Jewish nation; the other attached to the associated converts from among the Gentiles. And this clears up the confusion found among the ancients, in respect to the first bishop of the Imperial city. Irenæus, Eusebius, Jerom, and the ancient Catalogues of the Popes place *LIN-us*, after Peter,—then Anacletus, and then Clement: while Optatus, Rufinus, Augustine, and other Latin Writers, place Clement immediately after Linus, and Anacletus after Clement. The Apostolic Constitutions say, that Linus was appointed by St. Paul, and Clement by St. Peter: so that our notion of *two* first Bishops, is not wholly without authority: for, that work, though not Apostolic, is certainly ancient; and the writer *should not* be deceived in what regards the see of Rome. Epiphanius conjectures, that Clement declined Episcopal office, during the life of Linus; who was bishop from A. D. 65 to A. D. 77, twelve years.

If Linus was a Briton,—if he was of the royal family of Britain,—if Bran, his grandfather, was the first, who with Aristobulus, the disciple of St. Paul, brought Christianity into Britain, there can be no occasion of wonder, that a frequent intercourse was maintained between Britain and Rome; and when we read, that several of the British Princes, after the invasion of the island by Julius Cæsar, and especially after the expedition of Claudius, were educated at Rome, (either in whole, or in

part,) the difficulties which some have found in the *familiarity* between the countries entirely disappear. For instance, Coel, the son of Meurig, received his education in Rome, and had “been familiarized to the Roman customs and manners,” say the British writers. This agrees with what Tacitus relates of the policy of Agricola; and was indeed, one of the principal advantages derived from sending chiefs, or the sons of chiefs, as hostages, to the seat of Empire. Coel was succeeded by his son Lles (or *Lucius*), whose disposition resembled that of his father. He continued in amity with the Roman Government; he even paid his stipulated tribute, although, say the British Historians, he was sufficiently powerful to have withheld it. To this King the *introduction* of Christianity has been attributed; that is wrong; but had the *settlement* of Christianity been attributed to him, it would have been right. Nor is there any thing very marvellous in the story (reported by Nennius,) of his sending to Rome,—where it will be remembered, his father was educated,—for Christian teachers; either in addition to those of his own people, or desiring to compare their accounts of Ecclesiastical matters, before he determined on a definitive arrangement in behalf of Christianity.

Be that as it might: there is nothing unnatural, in his maintaining relations with a see which had been superintended by one of his ancestors, in Apostolic times, (about 50 or 60 years before,) and, if he further *designed* to replace the Druidical priesthood by Christian instructors, generally, and if he really did *begin* to assign Druidical lands, or temples to the support of Christian worship, and the Christian interest, as such, where is the cause of astonishment? He might *begin*,—he might partially execute,—that which he did not live to accomplish; and after ages would, and very probably did, without reserve, attribute to him, that which he intended, that which he sanctioned in the first instance, by his authority, and possibly, exerted his influence to render permanent, and to increase, as well

* See LIT. PAN. O. S. vol. II. p. 837. Comp. N. S. Vol. VIII. p. 1056-57.

after his death, as during his life. He died at Gloucester, A. D. 136. He was King of the Silures, and great grandson of Caractacus. The *conversion* of Lucius by divines sent from Rome, is a monkish imposition, or rather misapplication of an historical fact;—but truth may be the basis of the tale, though the additions be mere perversions, whether intentional, or from ignorance.

The power of Lucius, in all probability, did not extend beyond the country of the Silures, over which he was King; yet his example could not remain unknown, or unnoticed, or without its influence, among his contemporaries and his successors. It is true, that he has been called "*Sovereign of all Britain*;" and the title might continue in the family of Caractacus, and therefore might belong to him; but, it would be very difficult to prove that he enjoyed the power of sovereignty; the utmost we can fairly allow him, is deference, or influence.

Christianity, however, continued to spread in Britain, under and after his fostering care, and from the number of churches destroyed in the Dioclesian persecution, it must have prevailed. And now we come to the time of Constantius and his son Constantine. The universal tradition of the Britons, with the unvarying assertions of the British Historians, is, that Constantine married Helen, surnamed *the Prosperous*, a British lady, daughter of Coel Coedhebawg, Earl of Gloucester: that he lived, and died, at York, where Constantine was born.

We are not ignorant, that this has been disputed. We cannot investigate it here; but, even without this fact, the remark is obvious, that Constantine had not only beheld the interference of heathen Emperors, as head of the State, in behalf of the heathen rites and religious establishments; but, he had also contemplated in Britain, at least one example of a Christian Prince, interfering as head of his country, in behalf of Christian rites and establishments. Now Lucius had so interfered,

not only without blame, but with much and general praise. The Clergy whom he patronized, could not immediately forget him; and the regulations he promulgated, apparently, continued to be conformed to, long after his decease. Of this, Constantine could not be ignorant; whence we infer, that Britain furnished the first instance of protection afforded by the State to the Church; as it furnished the first instance of a Royal family, converted to the Christian faith.

We do not forget the story of Abgarus, King of Edessa; but, it forms but a feeble rival to this descent of religious profession in the Royal family of Britain, and this royal provision for the perpetuity of the Christian faith. Undoubtedly, protection by the King implied submission by the Christian ministers, whom he protected; for, to suppose that he introduced, or admitted, or that they so much as thought of assuming an independent power, is to suppose what could not possibly exist at the time.

We are greatly mistaken if the power of the King of the Silures extended to the introduction of an independent priesthood: the British Constitution then abhorred, as the British Constitution now abhors, such an *imperium in imperio*. The nation then met by its representatives; and since these representatives, or, at least, very many of them were Druids, or Druidically inclined, the power of the King was necessarily limited; and his designs would have been counteracted, had they been so grossly unconstitutional. It should be remembered, also, that, as a tributary King, the Romans had paramount authority in his dominions; and the Roman authority was sufficiently opposed to Christianity, at this period, and long after. These considerations are independent of the question whether *Diocesan* Bishops were known at this time; and whether the instructors sent from Rome to Lucius, would, or could, assume the character of *Diocesan* Bishops.

It is not, indeed, beyond question, whether, in the comparatively much

later age of Constantine,"all the Bishops at Nice, who obeyed his summons, were Diocesans. But, it is certain, that in a previous assembly held at Arles, in France, by the Emperor's order, the British Church was represented by three British Bishops, a Presbyter, and a Deacon.* And the consent of our Ecclesiastical Historians, is pretty general in the probability that Britain had Bishops in the Council at Nice.

Great indeed, was the difference between the importance attached or attachable to the actions of Lucius and of Constantine; the first was Sovereign of a part only of an island at the extremity of the Roman Empire, and was himself an acknowledged tributary to the Roman Power; the other was head of the most extensive dominions, as well in the east, as in the west, and his dictates would reach throughout many provinces, and even many nations. Constantine had summoned Bishops from all parts; and the whole assembly, met by his orders, exceeded the number of two thousand persons. The Emperor did not pretend to assume authority in matters of faith; but, he maintained his claim to oversee the external affairs of the church, and to preserve the public peace; then in no small danger, from the controversies and contentions of Churchmen.

The removal of the seat of Empire to Constantinople, left Rome, the Imperial city, very much to itself; and succeeding events diminished the power of the successors of Constantine so greatly, that the bishop of Rome, as a public person, could hardly avoid exercising, mediately, or immediately, an increasing portion of that authority which was necessary for governing the city and its vicinity, and which pro-

perly belonged to the Sovereign. Rome also, was the seat of learning, the centre of learning to all the provinces of the Empire which had become familiar with the latin tongue; and these being harassed and disturbed by invaders, and becoming almost wholly military, the ecclesiastical power of the Roman Pontiffs gradually assumed the supremacy, not only over Italy, but over all professing the name of Christ; and at length boldly claimed as its right, derived from the Prince of the Apostles, that paramount authority which the Princes of the Earth had suffered to glide away from their grasp.

To this, subjugation however, the Greek emperors were less reduced than Sovereigns in the west of Europe: and the successors of Constantine, though many of them were feeble minded, yet preserved a dignity independent of the Popes, to whom they acknowledged no canonical obedience; and on whom they occasionally conferred not submission, but protection.

The representative of these successors in the Eastern Empire, is now the Emperor of Austria, who, being *ci-devant*, the Emperor of Germany, was acknowledged chief among Christian Potentates, and in his titles, at least, preserved a shadow of the dignity of the Holy Roman Empire. It is, therefore, not merely a fair question—but it is an important question to ask,—What is the nature, and the state of that authority and influence, which this representative of Constantine allows to the Roman Pontiff, in his dominions?

And this question is now of peculiar importance;—the Catholics of our country are urging claims, which have been repeatedly canvassed, which may again be canvassed, but which must not be admitted without great deliberation. They are taking advantage of a new Parliament, to try once more their strength in the Legislative Assemblies. They demand privileges which are not to be measured by those which their Church enjoys in any other nation, whether that nation be Catholic or Protestant. This proposition is of a nature to be established by evidence;

* The Bishops which signed are the following:

EBORIUS Episcopus, de civitate Eboracensi
Provincia Britannia.

RESTITUTUS Episcopus, de Civitate Londi-
nensi, provincia supra scripta.

ADELFIUS Episcopus, de civitate Colonia
Londinensium.

EXINDE Sacerdos Presbyter.

ARMINTUS Diaconus.

and this evidence has been provided for us by the authority of Government, and the industry and influence of its agents in foreign countries.

The Report before us, has been characterized by Representatives of Catholic Powers, as the severest blow ever struck at the Catholic interest in Britain. It is an official account of the sentiments of their Sovereigns, as Sovereigns, as heads of great political bodies; and it manifests such a jealousy of the presumptions and pretensions of the Court of Rome, as becomes truly exemplary, and never to be lost sight of. Nor is this jealousy less than general, all over Europe: the documents are furnished from the Public authorities of Austria and Germany, of Italy, of France, of Spain and Portugal, of Switzerland, of Prussia, of Denmark, of Sweden, of Russia; in short, of all Christendom. It comprises the opinions of the most learned Jurisconsults, and Historians; documents issued on particular occasions, as well as standing orders, and unyielding principles. Were it only as containing particulars of the State of the Catholic Religion in the countries referred to, it well deserves to be of the acquaintance of our readers; but, as affording an object of comparison with the demands of the dissatisfied among our own Catholics, its importance is greatly enhanced.

This document will furnish materials for three papers. The subject naturally divides itself into a consideration of the conduct of powers Catholic, and powers Protestant: which should be followed by an application of their principles of policy to ourselves; or, at least, a comparison of their maxims and regulations with our own. The contracted limits of our pages warn us against further enlargement at present; and however reluctant, we must close. The Public will accept an apology for the slight view which it is in our power to communicate, of a document containing five hundred and forty-four folio pages, with a supplement of fifty pages, mostly on a small type. We have often experienced the indulgence we

now solicit; and on that indulgence we must again depend.

REPORT

From the

SELECT COMMITTEE,

To whom the Official Papers relating to Regulation of the

ROMAN CATHOLICS,

In the Several States of Europe, &c. have been referred, &c.

[The following is part of the Report by the Committee, in reference to the election or appointment of Bishops, in the dominions of the Emperor of Austria.]

"The *Austrian* bishops are nominated or appointed by the Emperor, which appointment is in lieu of the election, or postulation of the chapters of their respective cathedrals, and has the same effect; the Papal confirmation being afterwards obtained through the Austrian minister at Rome. To this mode of election the archbishop of *Olmütz* forms the sole exception; the right of choosing him vesting entirely in the chapter of his see.

"As king of *Hungary*, the Emperor has the sole right of appointing not only the archbishops and bishops, both of the *Latin* and *Greek* churches, but also *titular* bishops and prelates for those chapters and monasteries in the *Turkish* dominions, which once formed a part of that kingdom.

"In *Hungary*, all bishops appointed by the sovereign, immediately perform every part of their functions which relate to jurisdiction, before they have been confirmed by the Pope. . . .

"It is positively enjoined by the *Austrian* law, that, at the consecration of a bishop, the episcopal oath shall neither be given, nor taken, in any other than its original and proper sense, of a mere canonical obedience to the Pope, in nowise infringing upon the rights of the Emperor, or on the duties, as subjects, to which the bishops are sworn by the particular oath of allegiance and fidelity to their sovereign, which they are obliged to take after

their nomination, and previous to their taking the pontifical oath. . . .

"All papal reservations have been done away with, both in *Austria* and in *Hungary*; by the laws of which latter State it is provided, that "no one shall attempt to procure to himself the presentation or collation to any ecclesiastical benefice from any other than the king, or those who have the right of patronage." The Austrian bishops are bound to make the provincial government acquainted with the name, country, place of education, progress, morals, &c. of every candidate for orders; exhibiting due testimonials, and the requisite title, previous to his ordination." . . .

"The *PLACITUM REGIUM*, as admitted in *Austria*, is, "the right of requiring that all ecclesiastical statutes and ordinances be submitted to the state before their publication, and of prohibiting their promulgation whenever they are found to relate to objects not essential to the legitimate ends of the church, or obnoxious to the interest of the state. And this right extends not merely to rescripts or regulations of discipline, but to those also which are dogmatical; as something might be added to them in the mode of their publication or penal sanction, which is not a point of doctrine."

In execution of this power it is provided by the Austrian laws, "That all Papal rescripts, as well originals, as authenticated copies, are to be laid before the provincial government, and afterwards transmitted to the supreme tribunal, along with the opinion of the attorney general, and of the provincial government. That this is to be observed not only with regard to newly emitted bulls, briefs, or other regulations of the Pope, but also with regard to Papal rescripts of former times, at whatever period they may have been issued, so that whoever desires to make use of them is bound to obtain the imperial *placet*." . . . Also,

"That "no person is allowed to apply for an indult from the Pope for the celebration of any new festival, or for any new act of devotion, without permission from the Emperor."

That "kinsmen, relations in prohibited degrees, are forbidden to apply to the Ecclesiastical court for any dispensation, without having previously obtained the consent of the sovereign for that purpose."

That, "if (in such cases) the bishop thinks the Papal dispensation necessary, especial leave to apply for it at *Rome* is to be obtained from the sovereign; which leave is generally granted, on condition that the said dispensation is to be had *gratis*." . . .

That "Exemptions from episcopal jurisdiction, are of no avail when they are in contradiction to the general laws of the country, or when it cannot be shewn that they have been confirmed by an imperial *placet*, which is absolutely required for the execution of any Papal ordinance, though of ever so long standing." . . .

That "though bishops may visit slight offences of the clergy, which incur no civil punishment, with some temporal chastisement of a gentle nature, such as a moderate confinement and fasting, yet it is only in consequence of their having a licence to do so from the Emperor." . . .

Advices of a subsequent date appear to have been received from authentic sources, intimating that the *Austrian* government persists in the resolution of "not permitting the publication of any Papal rescripts or pastorals from any foreign bishop, without the application of the *Regium Placitum*; and that the edict, on this head, has been renewed; as the *Congregation della Riforma* was desirous to revive certain *ultramontane* claims."

[The following Extracts are from the Evidence annexed. Robert Gordon, Esq. his Majesty's Minister at Vienna, writes to Sir John Cox Hippisley,

"The kingdom in the north of Italy, which had been annexed to the Emperor's dominion, is speedily to be brought under the same administration of ecclesiastical law; and the Pope's authority has already been rejected in the late changes which have been made touching these matters, in the Milanese.

"The present Emperor follows literally the spirit which Joseph II. displayed in

securing his government from Papal influence, and he lately was on the point of promulgating an edict to forbid the establishment of Jesuits throughout his dominions, but has been withheld by a wish not to offend the Court of Rome, when his object might be otherwise attained. He is contented therefore to remain silent, as long as none offer to settle themselves in his country, and is resolved to refuse permission to each individual who may hereafter express such a wish."

[It is impossible not to coincide with this wise determination of the Emperor of Austria.

Among other documents annexed, are copious extracts from a very learned and laborious work, entitled "*Enchiridion Juris Ecclesiastici Austriaci*." A Manual, or Text Book, of the Ecclesiastical Law of Austria," originally published in German, and afterwards translated into Latin, by George Rechberger, Doctor in Law, Chancellor of the Bishopric of Lintz, 1809. Of this treatise we can offer here, only a specimen.]

Rights falsely ascribed to the Church—direct or indirect power in Temporals.

"There have been some who have ascribed to the Pope, as king of all kings, a direct power over all temporal concerns. An opinion so highly injurious to the civil power has been solidly refuted by Bellarmine. But, by a singular inconsistency, he himself substituted another power of the church over temporal concerns, which he calls an indirect one; and in Catholic kingdoms, where church and state constitute, as he says, a single christian commonwealth, he attributes that power to the Pope, as head of the church. This power, he asserts, refers to all civil concerns which have any relation to the spiritual object of the church, and must be measured accordingly. It is in consequence of this power, he adds, that the Pope may depose sovereigns, who, by any heresy, or other ecclesiastical crime, obstruct the salvation of souls, and that he may absolve their subjects from their

allegiance. But both these opinions are most plainly contrary to the true principles of the nature and limits of both powers; to the express words of holy writ; to the doctrine of the fathers; and to the example of the ancient church*."

[What our Countrymen may think of this doctrine, it is not difficult to divine: especially, as we find that the right of levying tolls and taxes is by other casuists held to be null and void, till it has received the acquiescence and sanction of his Holiness at Rome. The attention of the Austrian Government extends to inferior Ecclesiastics also.]

Election of Prelates (not being Bishops) in Austria.

The mode of proceeding in the elections of prelates had been settled in Austria by an agreement between the Emperor Rodolph II. and Urban bishop of Passau, of November 6th, 1592; but is now newly regulated by a particular Imperial Statute of September 10th, 1805.† Whenever a prelature becomes vacant, commissaries are deputed by the provincial government to the college where the vacancy has taken place, to make an inventory of the effects of the deceased, which commissaries, in order to assert its jurisdiction, affix the seal of the civil government of the province in a convenient place, and appoint a provisional administrator of the estate. The bishop likewise appoints an administrator in spirituals, and generally entrusts this office to the dean, or to the prior of the monastery. The chapter then sends their petition to the court, for permission to proceed to the election of another pre-

* This subject is copiously discussed by Bossuet, in his *Defence of the Declaration of the French Clergy*, lib. i. sect. 2. Dupin de Antiq. Eccl. Discipl. Diss. vii. Anonym. de Potest. Eccl. et Tempor. propos. 1. Natal. Alexand. Diss. 2, in Hist. Eccl. Sect 11 & 12.

† The same regulations are to be observed at the election of Abbesses, and other superiors in female convents, when their office is for life. June 25d, 1806. (For the kingdom of Galicia.)

late. As soon as the consent of the court is obtained, the imperial commissaries and the bishop jointly fix the day for the election, against which both the imperial and episcopal deputies repair to the chapter where the vacancy has occurred. The commissaries of the bishop direct the election itself in the way prescribed by the canons; they communicate the name of the elected candidate to the commissaries of the Emperor, and if there be no objection started on their part, they publish the name of the elected prelate in their presence, and on the person elected consenting to accept the office, they confirm him in the name of the bishop, and proceed to his installation in spirituals, after he has pronounced his profession of faith, and taken the usual oath of canonical obedience; and when this is done, the imperial deputies add the installation in temporals. The provincial government makes its report of the whole business of the election to the court for the Emperor's approbation. As for the particular observances in every such election they are accurately stated in the aforesaid statute.

The Effects of Nomination.

"The effects of nomination are, 1st, That nomination previous to its admission by the Pope, only gives a *right to the thing*, so that a nominee, possessed of the required qualifications, may not be rejected by the Pope; the nominor may however, without infringing any right of the person first named, present a more deserving object. 2d, Nomination admitted by the superior, holds in the room of confirmation or institution, and gives a *right in the thing*, and thus ratifies the spiritual marriage, and gives the power of administration.

On the Denial of Christian Burial.

"As the being forbid entering any church, and being deprived of christian burial, is a kind of ecclesiastical censure, it certainly cannot take place without a previous cognizance of the cause, followed by a judicial sentence, and attended with the consent of the Sovereign. Public officers, who were formerly obliged to bring testimonies to their superiors of having confessed at Easter, are exempt from this law, in consequence of the abuses to which it gave rise. April 21st, 1788.

The Analysis of Human Nature; or, an investigation of the means to improve the Condition of the Poor; and to promote the happiness of mankind in general; comprising, also, the progress and present state of political, moral, and religious society. By S. Phelps, author of a "Treatise on the importance of extending the British Fisheries."† 8vo. 2 vls. £1 1s. Simpkin & Marshall, London, 1818.

It has been the distinguished honour of Great Britain, to have given birth to the ablest writers on political economy. Much as has been accomplished towards elucidating and simplifying that important branch of Science, by the works of Adam Smith, Stewart, Messrs. Ricardo, Malthus, and others, they have not so entirely exhausted the subject, as to afford no further topics for subsequent writers. The author of the work now under consideration has discussed a great variety of important matters; and has brought to the task a spirit of practical benevolence that pervades every page of his volume, together with a research both deep and successful, and an acquaintance with the state of every country which can afford any elucidation of the various points he has treated of—such as we do not often witness in treatises on political science.

The volumes before us contain (as their title implies) a series of disquisitions embracing almost every branch of political economy; in which the ameliorating of the condition of our own poor justly holds a most prominent place. After some general remarks on the state of the poor and of the industrious classes, as well as of society in general, and the various opinions which have been offered with regard to the relief of the poor, Mr. Phelps devotes a considerable portion of his first volume to an examination of the principle of population,—the ratio of the increase of population compared with that of food,—and the effects of population in savage

† For an analysis of this valuable work, see pp. 189—200, of the present volume.

and in civilized life. The celebrated principle of Mr. Malthus,—that “the human race have a tendency to increase faster than food can be provided for them,”—is here controverted, we will not say with complete success, but certainly with no small degree of ability. As our opinions on most of these important topics have already been given in different volumes of the Literary Panorama, we shall not enter into any comments or details on this part of our author’s work, but shall select a few passages, which we think will impart both instruction and gratification to our readers.

Mr. Phelps’s argument against Mr. Malthus’s theory of ‘*moral restraint*’ is, briefly, that it is at variance with the apparent plan of the Supreme Being.

“An increase of population, as I believe, is an increase of wealth and happiness, to an industrious and civilized nation, under good government; and although it may produce more, “animal wants,” as it is termed, yet, at the same time, it provides more means to supply them; for there was never yet a country without subsistence for its inhabitants, when there were sufficient hands able and willing to work, and allowed to labour.

“Those philosophers who state the contrary, (and they are not many,) appear not to have considered, that when man was created, a reasoning faculty was given him, with hands to work, as well as an organ of individuality, and powers of the mind, to direct his operations; but not so with the brute, that can neither sow nor increase the harvest, nor extend the supply which nature has provided for his subsistence, without the aid of man.

“The earth will always supply the wants of its inhabitants, if cultivated with energy and distributed with prudence and justice; but if the field be kept from the labourer, and tyranny obstructs the hand of industry, our animal wants may then exceed the supply of nature, and man may be destitute of subsistence, by being deprived of the efforts of his labour.

“He who has a belief in a Supreme Being, must also have a confidence in his divine and infinite wisdom, and feel con-

scious that nothing was ever made by him in vain;—that there, never was, nor ever will be, that being created, for which no provision is made for its support:—that it is the fault of *man*, opposing the will of *God*, when examples are found to the contrary.”

“The question then comes to this, Is there more wealth, more means of subsistence, less poverty, and more happiness, in proportion, in a thinly populated country, than where there is a numerous population? Those who pretend that there is, should show where it exists. And is not the supply of subsistence, as well as every thing else, according to the demand and means of purchase, or the effort used in procuring it? For, who will cultivate the earth beyond the extent of his own wants, if he cannot dispose of the surplus produce of his labour? And to what a state would the agriculture of this country be reduced, if the population were reduced to half its present number? Would not the cultivation of the lands be improved, if the population were increased; and would there not then be sufficient food, if no corn were allowed to be imported? And would there not be a greater demand for labour?

“If it could be proved of any country, that it could not supply food, by the utmost efforts of industry, for its inhabitants, why then it might be affirmed, that in such a country there is an excess of population, and some check to population, or emigration, must certainly be necessary; and some people, perhaps, may insist that such is the present state of Great Britain, but which appears by no means to be the case. There is certainly a vast number of people out of employ, but there is also no proper encouragement given to find them employment; and there is a great deal of misery which few people endeavour in the proper way to relieve. Some will say, that there are not the means;—but the causes of this will be discussed hereafter.

“It has been asserted, as already stated, “that all the good and well-situated lands of this country, being already appropriated and occupied, capital and subsistence can no longer be kept up to the population.” It may be allowed, that all the good and

well-situated lands are occupied; but it cannot be said, that even these are all appropriated to yield food for man. A great part may be said to be applied to not only the comforts, but to the luxuries and extravagancies of life. It requires as much food to support a horse, or at least as much land to produce it, as would subsist a large family, or even several families, if it were cultivated to the utmost extent, and made to yield the most productive food for man. But, independently of all this, there are more lands uncultivated in the United Kingdom, than would subsist double the number of its present inhabitants, if properly laboured and cultivated; and this assertion must not be put down by the popular cry, that they are not worth cultivating, or that it would require more expence and more labour than they are worth. This is the very thing we want. Land and labour will be always better than spontaneous productions, which create idleness.

"The reason why there is not more land cultivated in this country is, that either there are not sufficient hands to do it, at the price they would be paid, or that there is not sufficient capital employed in that branch of industry. As this is a commercial and manufacturing country, the industry and capital of the country are most directed to those objects, by which more profit on capital and labour can be obtained than in agriculture.

"There is no want of food when there is money to pay for it. The supply of food, like other things, is always according to the demand; and nothing but money, or the means of barter, is ever known to be deficient; but if corn could not be imported, all hands would then soon turn to agriculture, and it would be soon found that there would be no occasion for importations of corn, or want of subsistence for the population.

"Did any one ever know, where there was a decrease of population, that there was a greater plenty of riches, food, or comfort? Look into history, and behold to what state even empires may be reduced, when their population is decreased. Was Greece more happy when the population of her states decreased? And did not Roman greatness decline with the decrease of her population? Has there been

greater plenty in Egypt since her towns and people have been destroyed, and the whole country has exhibited a picture of deserted villages.

"Rome was destroyed by importing corn from her provinces and subject countries, by turning all the lands of Italy into pasture, and thus taking all the people from the pursuits of agriculture, and giving them the habits of idleness. The Romans could get corn without labour, and therefore they had no inclination to work; but when corn was not to be obtained by these means, the people retorted upon their government, that had ruined them by such indulgencies. When the royal Cincinnatus worked in the field, Rome was happy. Look at the mighty Syracuse, where luxury and wealth had once no bounds; when her population decreased, her former festive boards could scarcely supply the wants of a pauper.

"Even in the frigid zone, and under the rigour of an arctic climate, there are proofs that a populous community is best for human happiness and comfort. When the shores of Iceland, for instance, were covered by a numerous and independent people, as they once were, they could then supply their own wants, without the help of other nations; but since the hand of tyranny and oppression has reduced their numbers, they are often exposed to the misery of want and famine.

"It does not require the aid of metaphysical knowledge, or of very profound philosophy, to show what will be sufficient to supply the wants of nature, or of an extensive population. Industry, favoured by freedom, justice, and wise regulations, will do the whole. But if we must come to geometrical and arithmetical calculations, and admit that two and two make four, and four and four make eight, and eight and eight make sixteen, which is stated to be the ratio of the increase of population; we must also admit that four pair of hands will supply food for at least eight persons; and that the more hands there are to work, the greater will be the plenty and ease for the population; and the more hands there will be to spare for cultivating and adorning the neglected part of the country, and for adding to the comforts and luxuries of life.

"But they say that population increases by geometrical rule, and subsistence does not; that there is a limit to the latter, and not to the former. How do they know this? Who can prove that there is no limit to the number of the human species? The quantity of land, which we know of, cannot certainly, according to our present knowledge and understanding, be made to yield more than a certain quantity of food; but this is no proof that it may not yield more by further intelligence. We can produce more from the earth than untutored savages; and future ages may make discoveries, and produce what is unknown to us. Sir Walter Raleigh added to our means of subsistence by the introduction of potatoes, and greater discoveries may yet be made than this, should there be occasion for them. But if the earth will supply enough subsistence for its inhabitants, enough must be sufficient, and it is all that is required; and, it may be repeated, that no proof has ever yet been given to the contrary of the earth being capable of yielding sufficient subsistence for its inhabitants, and probably never will, where there is a proper reward and encouragement for labour.

"A Mr. Higinbottom, professor of music, at Overbury, in Yorkshire, lately died. He was father, grandfather, and great grandfather to 305 children. He was followed to his tomb by nine of his own children, whose united ages amounted to 533 years, and 59 grand children, and numerous other relatives.—Were all men to produce a progeny like this, if it continued without variation, and it increased by geometrical ratio, population would certainly soon press against the means of subsistence; but perhaps, in the course of the same space of time, in which this progeny has been raised, the family of the Higinbottoms may be entirely extinct. *"Sic transit gloria mundi."*

In the chapter "on the effect of population in savage life compared with that of civilization," we have the following interesting passage.

"But there is also, unfortunately, to be found, much savage barbarity in countries where food is plenty, and where the means of producing it are known, but where the

people are either too idle, or their government too despotic and unjust, to protect individual property, or suffer labour and industry to be exercised with security, or the labourer to live by his exertions. This is the most barbarous and savage state of society.

"Trace the line where Eden once stood; the fertile banks of Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel, and Euphrates, and say what tribes of savages can exceed the barbarity of the people in these fallen countries? This race of Cain sell their own children from their mother's arms, rather than labour for their support, or teach them how to labour for themselves. This is bad enough, but something worse is still behind. Civilized nations, who are continually complaining of population pressing against the means of subsistence, have been purchasing these slaves to do the work which they were too idle to perform themselves. One should suppose by the rule laid down of the increase of population, that in those countries where such numbers were exported and destroyed, population must thus have been reduced to a very low ebb indeed; and that, now, since the practice is checked, it must become very numerous. But this does not appear to be the case. Also those countries, where such multitudes of human beings were imported, ought by this rule to have been overpeopled, for they have never been in want of subsistence; they have never been badly fed, nor is the climate injurious to their constitutions. Every thing was done to preserve their lives, because they cost the purchaser dear, and yet the population has always been declining, and only to be kept up by fresh importations, at an immense expence. This shows that so inhuman and unnatural a traffic could not succeed; and that it must always have defeated its own purposes. Neither has the population of Africa been lessened or benefited by this traffic, nor have the civilized countries, whose views were to increase the labourers of their lands, obtained their end.

"It may be said that they found it cheaper to purchase, than to breed these labourers; but this does not appear to have been the motive, or consideration, which encouraged this trade. Every en-

couragement has always been given to the increase of these people; for one slave, born on an estate, was considered worth many purchased; but they could not make them breed, so as to keep up the population to the demand for labour. The inhuman traffic could not prosper; but it will now most likely be seen, that the population of these countries will increase, and flourish; and a proof of it is given in St. Domingo. The population of the African countries will most likely decline, instead of increase, as there will be no demand for this produce of human traffic; but whether the purchasers or venders of this abominable merchandize were most to blame, or which were the greatest savages, is difficult to determine."

Since, in the opinion of Mr. Phelps, population in this country does not press upon the means of subsistence, the causes of the poverty and distress which partially exist, naturally present themselves to investigation. These he has examined at considerable length, and has traced them, with much ability, to the inadequate remuneration of labour, arising in part from the abuse of the poor laws (especially the existing workhouse system) and in part from the great importation of foreign corn. This subject is discussed with so much fairness, that we shall extract the passage for the gratification of our readers.

"Daniel de Foe, Sir F. M. Eden, and others, have been quoted to prove the inefficacy of establishing workhouses for the poor; but this has been taken in too general a sense, for many proofs may be given to show, that where they have been properly managed, they have lessened the poor rates more than one half in a short space of time. Workhouses, or houses of industry, are however only fit receptacles for those who have no home or employment out of them; for every poor person can be best and most advantageously assisted and supported in his own cottage, if proper means be taken; but if they have no habitation, and must pay as much for a wretched and miserable lodging as would half support a family, which is the case in great towns, what else is to be done with them? The life which poor people lead, in poor houses, is in general miserable in the extreme. They all know

this, and most of them will endeavour to keep out of such places if they can; but in cases of real and temporary distress, the poor of a country must be in a most deplorable state, without such receptacles and establishments; but which, no doubt, should be under better management and regulations than they are at present.

"The object of workhouses should only be to give temporary relief and employment to those who cannot find it elsewhere, but it should never be made permanent, or continue longer than is absolutely necessary, and only until other employment can be found, which should be the solicitous care of the governors and managers of such places to endeavour to procure. In such a way, these receptacles would be of great good, and if the name of any thing but charity were attached to them, they would be still more useful. It would give a character to people above the degradation of parochial relief, which the poor should always be taught and encouraged to avoid and abhor. The individual as well as public good, which this would produce, would soon render itself visible. People would only apply for work at these places, when they could not procure employment by other means, and when they did apply, no disgrace or shame would be attached to such application, as it would be a proof of their industrious inclination, and give that security and recommendation of character which are not always to be obtained by the ordinary means of enquiry.

"The comforts of the labouring poor must necessarily depend on the funds destined for the maintenance of labour". This is indisputable, but it will not always be in proportion to their increase. Funds are always drawn to the most profitable objects, and as agriculture is not always the most profitable, though the safest and best pursuit in the end, it is oftentimes neglected. It is the erroneous principle of great gain and immediate profit, that is the great check to agriculture, and the facilities which are given to the importation of corn are also hurtful to agricultural industry. Speculators keep up the price of corn, in order to keep it above the importation rate, and however fallacious reports may be, of monopolies in other things, it

certainly exists by collusion in this article, and no doubt in many others, and those who ought to have the profit, are excluded from it, otherwise the mischief would not be so great. The great capitalists take the whole, and swallow up the fruit of rightful justice and wearied industry, which is an evil difficult to be remedied.

"The condition of the labouring classes cannot certainly be very essentially improved, while their habits remain the same as at present, farther than by giving them a greater command over the means of subsistence; but this is of less value to them than permanent employment, and a permanent change in their habits. It may be difficult to fix the price of labour, because this will always depend upon the demand; but, when it is reduced below the standard at which poor people can properly subsist, it then becomes unjust, and the evil must fall upon society some way or other. It is then the duty of society to step forward, and endeavour to increase the demand for labour, which will always soon bring it to its fair and just recompense.

"It has been said that manufacturers, by inspiring a taste for comforts, tend to promote a favourable change in the habits of a people, and this way counterbalance all their disadvantages. The labouring classes of society, in nations merely agricultural, are generally on the whole poorer than in manufacturing nations, though less subject to those occasional variations which, among manufacturers, often produce the most severe distress. The reason of this is, that agricultural labour is the worst paid, and manufacturing labour either over or under paid, according to the demand, and the manufacturing people, owing to bad habits, are inclined to live according to their best means, and never provide for the worst; and these are the people whose habits are with the greatest difficulty to be amended; but it can be done, as has been proved by Mr. Owen, and if all people were to follow his example, in this respect, in every line of life, we should not long have to complain of an excess of population, or of the poverty and distress of the country; and when saving banks are properly established, among all classes of people, it will remedy this evil; for, when once people begin to

save, they will be no longer dissolute and improvident.

"It has been laid down by Aristotle, Dr. Smith, and others, that land and labour constitute the wealth of nations. This is true, but labour constitutes the greatest part; for, without labour, land would yield little to the wealth, power, or comforts of a state, or people. This we may see clearly evinced in Spain, Russia, America, and other extensive territories. No more land will be cultivated than there are people to consume its produce, unless it can be exported, and it is not very wise in any country to import corn, when the lands of the country would produce sufficient for the subsistence of its inhabitants, and when, at the same time, there is not sufficient demand for their labour. But if, at the same time, it be a manufacturing and commercial country that imports corn, and there be sufficient employment for the people, and demand for the manufactures of the country, corn may be taken in exchange for such merchandize, and not injure society or the industry of the country; but if money is to be paid for the corn imported, and there is not sufficient employment for the population of the country, it is then an evident disadvantage which no object of commerce can ever compensate, or any thing but immediate necessity justify.

"It is more convenient to import corn than cattle, or any animal food, on account of the difficulty of transport of the latter; but it is of more advantage to the labour and industry of a country to import cattle, or any animal food, or produce, than corn, excepting fish, which is a source of industry, as well as supply of subsistence, not properly considered, or encouraged, in this country. There are different descriptions of labouring classes of people, in this and every country. The policy of nations, however, is generally to support and encourage one staple article, or some particular branch of industry or another, but never the whole together. Sometimes it is the fashion, in this country, to think of nothing but agriculture, and it becomes so much the mania, that every one turns his thoughts to it. Then something or other checks this rage; and instead of making it a moderate and steady pursuit,

people desert it, to lead a more idle life, or turn to some more favourite amusement. Thus the agricultural poor are neglected, and must be supported by their parishes, unless they can find some other employment. Wearied out with the bad support they get, and the low price of their labour, the agricultural poor fly to towns and manufactories for employment, and if they are disappointed there, their misery is complete. They then turn out ill, and vice and crime are the corresponding consequences. The policy of the Chinese ought to teach us better wisdom. With them the most revered pursuit is agriculture; which certainly should rank first, as the general and most useful occupation of men; but every branch of industry should be supported, for a people to be happy.

"The price of corn depends upon the supply of the markets, or upon the plenty or scarcity which is brought to market, and not upon the quantity that there may be in the country, and whether plenty is produced by growing more corn in the country, or by importations from abroad, the effect in price will be the same; but there will be a material difference as to the agricultural interest and industry of the country; for that money which is sent abroad to purchase corn, will, by growing more corn in the country, be employed in useful industry, and productive labour at home. Nothing can countenance the importation of corn, but where there are not hands to raise it, or lands to produce it, in sufficient quantity for the population; which has never yet been known in any country. It was this bad policy which destroyed the Roman empire, and has been the ruin of Spain and other countries, and has also been one of the greatest injuries to this country; for although it may be said to make a barter or exchange for manufactured goods or other articles, yet it never comes in return of payment for such goods. For the importers of corn are seldom exporters of woollens or cotton goods, and never, perhaps, make their payments this way; nor do the people in foreign countries take our woollens or cottons, merely because we take their corn. They take those articles only because they have a necessity, or occasion for them, therefore it is a feeble policy to admit the importation of corn but when there is an

absolute necessity for it, and it cannot be produced at home. When we have, or could have, enough of our own, why should we purchase it of others? As every nation looks to its own interest and benefit, and should to the industry and happiness of its own people, this is a subject of the highest importance to the welfare, happiness, and improvement of this country. Do what we will, we cannot bring the price of provisions in this country to a level with that of other countries, whilst we have an enormous debt and taxes, without injuring the agricultural and landed interests of the country, by importations of corn, and thus lessening the demand, as well as lowering the price of agricultural labour. How are proprietors of lands or farmers to pay poor rates, tithes, and labour, and a dear price for all other articles, if they cannot sell their corn at a fair price? And if they cannot profit by it, they cannot be expected to grow corn, nor will they employ labourers, or till the land, as they otherwise would do. Thus society in general suffers for it. Better to pay a reasonable price for corn, than suffer the industry of the country to be checked, or the demand for the labour to be lessened. Give us employment, say the labouring people, and we do not regard the price of corn. But without employment it is little advantage to them that corn should be cheap; for they cannot purchase it at any price without employment, and must either starve or live upon charity, if they are deprived of the means to purchase it.

"The argument made use of in favour of the importation of corn is, that the poor people would have a greater plenty, and those not interested in agriculture would thereby be greatly benefited; but no more corn will ever be imported than will find a market, nor will more be raised than is consumed; but there will always be enough, and sufficient raised within the country, by provident care and judicious encouragement; therefore it amounts to the same thing whether corn is imported or not, in regard to supply, price, or quantity. When things are excessively dear, there is always less consumption and more economy, and when they are excessively cheap, there is more waste, and, in a short time, less supply; because neither corn,

nor any other article, will be raised, or produced, longer than it will yield the grower or procurer its cost, with some profit."

We have not time to analyse our author's facts and arguments concerning the value of labour, and on money compared with the value of labour, but we cannot pass in silence his observations on the origin of crime and on juvenile delinquency.

In the valuable evidence communicated to the House of Commons, sometime since, by Mr. Poynder (who from his official situation had ample and peculiar opportunities of making observations) that gentleman ascribed the origin of crime in most cases to the habit of drinking spirituous liquors. Mr. Phelps, while he gives full weight to the statements of Mr. P., observes that there are other causes besides drinking spirituous liquors, which lead to crime: for instance, idleness, bad example, extravagance, evil communications, poverty, distress of mind, as well as corrupt nature, unreformed, or a want of proper education, morality and religion. At the same time there is no doubt but that strong liquors have great influence, not only in stimulating to action, but also in aggravating the circumstances attending the commission of crime. In this part of his work, Mr. Phelps has incidentally communicated some valuable information relative to the manufacture of porter, at the same time that he vindicates the brewers from the attacks lately made upon them.

"Formerly beer used to be kept to a proper age, and porter was then considered as a wholesome and nutritious beverage. Porter was probably made, originally, from very high dried malt; but it is said, that its peculiar flavour cannot be imparted by malt and hops alone. As long ago as in the reign of Queen Anne, brewers were not to mix sugar, honey, Guinea pepper, *essentia bina*, *coccus indicus*, or any other unwholesome ingredient in beer, under a certain penalty; from which we may infer, that such was the practice of some brewers, even at that time; and writers, who profess to discuss the secrets

of the trade, mention most of these, and some other articles, as essentially necessary. The *essentia bina* is sugar boiled down to a dark colour and empyreumatic flavour; and, when mixed and fermented with the beer, can certainly have nothing in its quality which may be deemed pernicious, if it contained nothing worse. Broom tops, wormwood, and other bitter plants were formerly used, before hops were introduced into this country, but are now prohibited to be used in beer made for sale. There is no reason to suppose that these ingredients could do any harm, and might be useful; but now we know not what is the mixture or ingredients put into beer, under the term of *finings*; but this we know, that beer is sent out in a state which must be very prejudicial to the health of every one who drinks it. Formerly it was kept to be one or two years old, until the vinous fermentation was completed by slow degrees. Now it is sent out, sometimes at the end of a fortnight, and is a mixture of new and old sour beer, the fermentation being incomplete in the one, and forced a second time in the other. In this state, people drink it whilst it is in a second fermentation, or commencing the process of the acetous fermentation, and overcharged with carbonic acid. Nothing can be more hurtful to the health and constitution; and what is worse than all, if a little proper *finings* be thrown into it, let it appear ever so clear, a sediment will be deposited, which will be disgusting to look at, and much worse to taste. The business of brewing being now a perfect monopoly, in a few hands, the brewers purchase almost all the public houses that are licensed, and therefore the publicans are obliged to sell whatever kind of beer the brewers chuse to send them. All they aim at is, to contrive to make it a little palatable, and to create thirst more than quench it. It has the effect which Mr. Poynder describes, of making persons heavy, stupid, and senseless; and, on account of this quality, people drink it, to sadden and compose, or stupify, their senses, and drown their cares, without considering the quality of the pernicious drugs they have been swallowing.

"Beer appears to have been of ancient use, and was generally considered to be

peculiar to northern nations; but Mr. Park found that the art of making malt, and brewing from it very good beer, was known among the negroes in the interior parts of Africa. There appears however a very unjust, as well as just, attack upon the brewers at present; and as beer, properly made, would be an essential article of comfort and support to the poor, it behoves every person to give whatever information he may possess upon the subject. When people see something wrong, and are unacquainted with the cause or reason why, they are apt to form conjectures without foundation or real existence, and such seems to be the attack upon the brewers, though not without reason, in some respects. The present system, or practice, of brewing and preparing beer for sale, is certainly wrong, and injurious to the public. I would not wish to be understood to arrogate to myself any superior knowledge in this respect; but, as it so much affects the comforts of the poor, I should conceive it unpardonable to conceal what I know upon the subject; and having made the art of fermentation my study for more than twenty years, in making wines abroad, and on beer and wines at home, I may probably be able to give some information that may be useful. By former accounts, and by what may have been confirmed by observation, within the time of remembrance, beer was formerly kept to a proper age before it was offered for sale, and the vinous fermentation was suffered to proceed, by slow degrees, as in making wine; now it is sent out at the end of a fortnight, if necessary, mixed with stale sour beer, and perhaps with various drugs in the finings.

"Mr. Beaumont states, "that beer was formerly drawn off entire into butts, and kept twelve or eighteen months in a store cellar, before it was delivered for use. It is still called "*entire*," but the great brewers now draw their beer off into immense vats, into which they also empty sour beer, which is frequently bought of small beer brewers. An imitation of the age of eighteen months is thus produced in one day. But this mixing is apt to produce the acetous fermentation: to neutralize the acidity, alkali is added. The liquor, thus formed has none of the heartening and strengthening qualities of old beer. Labouring men, who drink beer, not for amusement, as their superiors

do, but to bear up, under their great toil, are miserably deceived by these saline mixtures. Such beer rather weakens than strengthens. Where men already labour under disease, their complaint will be aggravated, not healed, by such drink. This," he says, "is the most general adulteration of modern beer; but the report of the seizing officers, and the excise returns mention, that drugs of a very nauseous, and some of a very pernicious, quality are still vended by persons, as a trade, and bought by the lesser brewers and the publicans. Mr. Beaumont concludes that beer, as it regards labouring men, or those who have tender bowels, is the most pernicious liquor, perhaps, that can be drank."

"With respect to mixing new and old sour beer together, it is undoubtedly an art, or trick, practised in all the breweries, and is a very pernicious one. The acid beer both forces and stops the regular vinous fermentation of the new beer, before the spirit or strength is properly developed, and gives it only a fictitious appearance of age and strength. This is the process of making sparkling Champagne; but the generous wines, or good beer, have a different process. The vinous fermentation goes on by slow degrees, and the great art is to prevent the commencement of the acetous fermentation, which is best done by frequent racking from the dregs or sediment.

"It has been observed, that alkalies are used to neutralize the acid in the mixed beer, which most likely is true, and perhaps caustic alkali is used, which, if in excess, is very hurtful; but the mild alkalies, in small quantities, would be far from being a pernicious saline mixture, as it has been called; it would from a diuretic salt, or acetit of soda, or potash, which is by no means injurious, and therefore would be less corrosive and hurtful to the stomach than sour beer. There are certainly many drugs in some beer which may be named, but they do not appear to be hurtful.

"All fermented liquors naturally contain an alkali, and it is this which forms the tartar deposited from wine, which, being entirely deprived of it, becomes weak, rapid, and sour. Alkali has the property of throwing down all earthy and foul matter, in beer or wine. If a small quantity of carbonate of soda be dissolved in some warm beer, and thrown into a decanter full of the clearest and finest porter from the public houses, or at least such as I have tried, and the mixture

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be shaken, an immense deposit will soon fall down, nauseous and disgusting in appearance, taste, and smell; but, afterwards, if the clear part be taken off and bottled, it will become delicious beer, and, if well made in the first instance, will keep for any number of years.

"It would have the same effect if brewers were to use a small quantity of the carbonat of soda with their finings, dissolved in warm beer; for warm beer, wine, vinegar, water, or any other liquid, will keep a cask of that liquid from decomposition, and purify and ameliorate it in a shorter space of time than by any other method. Wine, beer, and all fermented liquors, are best mellowed and purified in large vats; and if the brewers were to treat their beer in this way, and keep it in vats from six to nine months, racking it from dregs at least three times, the public would be supplied with a very different quality of beer, and the brewers would also be benefited in the end. An addition of old wine mellowes new wine amazingly, and the same with beer; but a mixture of sour beer is a practice that should not be suffered: it should go to the vinegar makers. The method here recommended may require greater capital or stock in beer, but the brewers would be more honestly and justly paid by these means, than by the large capital which they now employ in purchasing public houses; for he would best succeed who made the best beer, and kept it to the proper age, with the best management.

The essay on police, poverty, imposition, casual and indiscriminate charity, and prostitution, contains many interesting facts, and much information that cannot but excite painful sensations in the mind of the reader. Mr. Phelps concludes his first volume with some important observations on the influence of the female character upon society, from which we are tempted to extract the following impressive passages.

"It is in the power of women to form, or reform, the characters of men. As most men may be led away by their allurements, so the most vicious would yield to their persevering kindness and virtuous entreaties. The education and conduct of females are, therefore, of as much or more consequence than those of males, though not so regularly attended to. A virtuous woman is the greatest blessing to, and most valuable part of, the

human species; but women are not treated as their merit deserves and their value requires. With them the power lays to civilize or to corrupt mankind; to make them good, or to incline them to be vicious. Every care then should be taken, by all good governments, to protect the female character, to support virtuous endeavours, and to check the inroads to licentiousness.

"A virtuous woman is a treasure to her husband, and cannot be too much prized; but how can women be expected to be virtuous, unless their husbands show them the example, or at least do not counteract it? When the dignity of their character is injured or degraded, it is but too natural that they should retaliate, and make reprisals in their turn. None should enter the marriage state, who are not determined to obey its laws. The crime of inconstancy is fully as bad in the man as in the woman, because the woman is the weaker vessel; and, therefore, the husband ought not to oppose, by a contrary example, what he is so eminently desirous of preserving in his wife. Inconstancy is certainly more fatal on the female side than in that of men, but this is no excuse. Men may be said to be open to more temptations, and are led away by intoxication and other incitements, but superior men are not to be corrupted by such means. It must, however, be allowed, that inconstancy in men may not do as much visible injury as that of women; but the immorality, operating in different and various ways, may produce as much vice and mischief. The most horrible and fatal consequence of female inconstancy and depravity is, that it exposes the woman to other infamy, which must be supported by falsehood and deceit, by fostering children upon the wrong father, and no infamy seems capable of being compared with this; and how a woman can endure to see a husband she has injured, caressing a child which she knows is not his own, seems past comprehension: the blush of conscience, one should suppose, would some time or other discover the guilt, which the most abandoned mind could not always conceal. It is however often said to occur; but let us hope, that the belief is more frequent than the real occurrence. Happy is the married pair, who have full confidence in the virtue and honour of each other.

"It is certainly known, by experience, that the accretion of some of the worst evils originates from an illicit intercourse with bad women; and yet this source of evil, if not encouraged, is evidently toler-

ated by the policy of most countries, to prevent, as is said, greater evils. This is a sort of doctrine, however, that cannot be supported, or be substantiated, by either any direct or imaginary reason or proof; for what is the evil to which prostitution will not lead? The abandonment of virtue, as the term implies, stamps on the forehead of the fallen victim "*the abandoned character*" which is seldom to be erased. When the path of virtue is departed from, the way opens to a field of vice, to which there is no limit. The wretched fugitive, driven by maddening frenzy or by wild despair, haunted by frightful thought, impelled by goading necessity, urged by brooding melancholy, cloyed, or corrupted, by insatiate guilt, stops at no step to temperate its thirst, or dissipate its care. While the rising dawn of virtue carols in the morn with new delight, the trumpeter of guilt ushers in light accompanied by all the attributes and fiends of black despair, ready for any evil. The wandering fancy, thus from virtue fled, stops at no bounds; the mind is formed for any work, and those that stop half way in sin are not arrested by any principle of virtuous thought, but by that of fear, or not being urged on by further necessity; for, if necessity impelled them, they would run the whole chain of human evil. This is evidently evinced by the growing magnitude of vice and prostitution. There is a chasm to be filled up, which virtue leaves, and this the distempered brain knows not how to fill. The fever lurking fiends torture the cankered heart with knawing anguish; and, if they have their hold, Virtue then takes her flight from the tainted spot, never to return. No calm temper rests there. Pining restlessness either fans the flame, by new and foul desires, or animates its gloom by conscious terror. The heated mind finds no relief. Conscience heightens the maddening thought, the ill-fated wanderer rushes on to desperate deeds, sinks in the abyss of ruthless sin, or, fainting in the toil of endless gloom and cheerless hope, yields to despair a wretched life.

"If human nature is ever to be improved, or society ever to be made better, it must be by the encouragement of virtue, particularly in the female sex; and this is not to be done by abandoning them to guilt or despair, or by screening or countenancing those who are their seducers. The most abandoned prostitutes continue in the practice, generally speaking, only because they have no protection or alternative. Money is their sole object, necessity their incentive; for the most de-

praved have no pleasure in that course of life, than which nothing can be more deplorable. Can the miseries they experience proceed from inclination, or be the objects of their desire? Can the police, or the government of a country, then be good, or the people of such country be truly humane, who can see thousands of these wretched beings suffering under all the extremities of guilt and misery, and view them with regardless attention and indifference? There is an honest and bounteous principle and nobleness in the possessors of true virtue, that would wish to see it manifested and conspicuous in all others, as well as in themselves; and those owe little to virtue who have never had the trial or occasion to resist temptation.

"There is scarcely an instance of a prostitute, either in high or low life, emanating from a well-regulated and virtuous family. If some exceptions are to be found, they proceed from the want of early care and proper education, or from the arts of seduction and bad example in others, in the first instance. It is quite time that governments and human wisdom should not look upon these wretched beings as necessary evils. Society can never be bettered by such principles. This is the root of all evil, and the way to stop its growth can only be by the better care and instruction of the rising generation, to bend the plant to its right direction, and to nourish and protect it in its progress; for if virtue can ever be established, as the only good and means by which human nature can be supported, or mankind can prosper, the odium of vice will then not only become disgusting, but be incapable of existence. This seems to be the true principle by which society can be benefited and improved.

"The evils of life seem to proceed as much from error and necessity, or the want of support in virtuous actions, as from ignorance or want of good principle. The best police, therefore, that can be established in any country, is to promote virtuous actions; for the punishment of the guilty can afford little encouragement to be penitent; relieve by its terrors the sufferings of distress, or conduct the untutored mind to purity of action. While the calls of nature and necessity are allured by the glowing temptations of profligate or vicious prosperity, and the sober suits of modesty and virtue are left unheeded and neglected, the police, or policy of a nation, which admits of such principles, must have more the show of terror than

of justice. The mode to better the condition of mankind, and to benefit society, is not by the punishment of crime, but by such public and private institutions as best tend to fix the early and true principles and support of moral happiness and conscious virtue.

(To be continued.)

The Reports on the Present State of the United Provinces of South America; drawn up by Messrs. Rodney and Graham, Commissioners sent to Buenos Ayres by the Government of North America, and laid before the Congress of the United States; with their accompanying documents; occasional notes by the Editor; and an introductory discourse, intended to present, with the reports and documents, a view of the present State of the Country, and of the progress of the Independents. With a map. 8vo, 9s. 6d. Baldwin, Cradock and Joy, London, 1819.

There is no country, which at present is more deserving the attention of Britons, than the provinces on the Rio de la Plata. They contain an immense extent of fertile soil, blessed with a salubrious climate, and fitted for the growth of every species of produce. Under a liberal government, they must soon teem with inhabitants and wealth: the progressive increase of their raw commodities will create a demand for manufactures to supply the consumption of a rapidly increasing population. To England therefore they open the prospect of a constantly increasing market for the sale of her goods. Without looking forward into the future, our present commerce with those provinces is considerable; and as it is of no small importance that we should be well acquainted with a region, with which we already have so great a commercial intercourse, the present publication is well calculated to diffuse correct notions relative to the situation

and resources of the provinces on the Rio de la Plata. It consists, first, of an introductory discourse, containing many appropriate observations on the character of the revolution in those provinces, the mode in which it will probably terminate, the policy to be pursued by England, and the system on which it is likely that the United States will act. These remarks are followed by the reports of Messrs. Rodney and Graham: as we have already given the latter entire, * and as Mr. G's observations are confirmed in all substantial points by the elaborate memoir of Mr. Rodney, we shall only call the attention of our readers to Mr. R's observations on the state of religion, and the administration of the different branches of municipal law, and education, in the provinces just mentioned.

"On the subject of religion, especially, the change in the public mind has been very great. The Catholic faith is established as that of the state, but there are many advocates, both in conversation and in writing, of universal toleration. Some members of congress are said to be strongly in favour of it; but the ignorant and superstitious part of the people, together with the regular clergy, would not be satisfied with such a measure—while the liberality prevailing among the better informed classes is such as to secure a virtual toleration for the present. Besides, from the circumstance of there being no sects in the country, such a provision may wait the progress of liberality in public opinion. In fact, the human mind has been set free on all matters of a general abstract nature, although the liberty of the press is circumscribed in some degree with respect to strictures on public measures and men, and the established religion; but there is neither inquisition nor previous licence. They acknowledge the Pope as a spiritual head merely, and do not think him entitled to any authority to interfere with their temporal concerns. His Bull in favour of the King of Spain against the colonies, which may be almost regarded as an excommunication, produced little or no sensation.

"The number of monks and nuns was very great in Buenos Ayres, when compared with other portions of the Spanish dominions. They have diminished since

* See pp. 1. —18 of the present volume.

the revolution. There was at one time a positive law passed, forbidding any one to become a monk or a nun; but they were obliged to repeal it, and it was afterwards passed with some modifications. The restrictions substituted, aided by public opinion, have nearly produced the desired effect. Few of the youth of the country apply themselves to the study of theology, since other occupations, much more tempting to their ambition, have been opened to their choice. Formerly the priesthood was the chief aim of young men of the best families, who were desirous of distinction; as, in fact, it constituted almost the only profession to which those who had received a liberal education could devote themselves; which will readily account for the circumstance of so many of the secular clergy directing their attention at present, almost exclusively to politics. The regular clergy, who are not permitted by the nature of their profession, to take part in the business of the world, or to hold secular offices, are many of them Europeans; but those of them who are natives, take the same lively interest in passing events, with the other classes of the community.

"They have gone cautiously to work in reforms in the different branches of their municipal laws, and the administration of them. The number of offices has been considerably diminished, and responsibility rendered more direct and severe. The judiciary system has undergone many improvements, and nearly all the leading features of the law, which did not harmonize with the principles of free government, have been expunged, though some of the former evils still remain. The barbarous impositions on the aborigines have been abolished—the odious alcavala, and other obnoxious taxes, modified, so as to be no longer vexatious—slavery, and the slave trade, forbidden in future—and all titles of nobility prohibited, under the pain of loss of citizenship.—The law of primogeniture is also expunged from their system. In the provisional statute, as has already been stated, nearly all the principles of free representative government are recognized, accompanied, it is true, with certain drawbacks, for which they plead the necessity of the times, but which they profess their intention to do away, on the final settlement of the government—a consummation anxiously desired by all classes of inhabitants. The example of France has warned them not to attempt too much at first; they have followed the plan of the United States in

the introduction of gradual reforms, instead of resorting to violent and sudden innovations and revolutions.

"Next to the establishment of their independence by arms, the education of their youth appears to be the subject of the most anxious interest. They complain that every possible impediment was thrown in the way of education previous to the revolution; that, so far from fostering public institutions for this purpose, several schools were actually prohibited in the capital, and the young men were not without restraint permitted to go abroad for their education. There was a college at Cordova, at which those destined for the bar, or the priesthood, completed their studies, upon the ancient monkish principles. Another, called San Carlos (now the Union of the South), had been opened at Buenos Ayres, but was afterwards converted into barracks for soldiers. It is an immense building, more extensive, perhaps, than any which has been dedicated to learning in this country; and it has lately been fitted up at a very great expence. The school was to have opened in May or June last, on a more modern and liberal plan of discipline and instruction. The library of the state is kept in an adjoining building; it occupies a suite of six rooms, and contains nearly 20,000 volumes, the greater part rare and valuable. It is formed out of the library of the Jesuits, the books collected in the different monasteries, donations from individuals, and an annual appropriation by the government, and contains works on all subjects and in all the languages of the polished nations of Europe. A very valuable addition has been lately made of several thousand volumes, brought to Buenos Ayres by M. Bonpland, the companion of the celebrated Humboldt.

"Besides the university of Cordova, at which there are about 150 students, there are public schools in all the principal towns, supported by their respective corporations. In Buenos Ayres, besides an academy in which are taught the higher branches, and the college before mentioned, there are eight public schools, for whose support the corporation contributes about seven thousand dollars annually; and, according to the returns of last year, the number of scholars amounted to 864. There are five other schools exclusively for the benefit of the poor, and under the charge of the different monasteries. These are supplied with books and stationary at the public expence. There are also parish schools in the country, for the sup-

port of which a portion of the tithes has been lately set apart. It is rare to meet with a boy ten or twelve years of age, in the city of Buenos Ayres, who cannot read and write. Besides the scholars thus instructed, many have private tutors. In addition to all this, I must not omit to mention the military academies supported by government at Buenos Ayres and Tucuman, at which there are [is] a considerable number of cadets.

"There are no prohibited books of any kind; all are permitted to circulate freely, or to be openly sold in the book stores; among them is the New Testament in Spanish. This alone is a prodigious step towards the emancipation of their minds from prejudices. There are several book-stores, whose profits have rapidly increased, a proof that the number of readers has augmented in the same proportion. There had been a large importation of English books, a language becoming daily more familiar them. Eight years ago, the mechanic art of printing was scarcely known in Buenos Ayres; at present there are three printing offices, one of them very extensive, containing four presses. The price of printing is, notwithstanding, at least three times higher than in the United States; but, as there is no trade or intercourse with Spain, all school books used in the country, some of them original, are published at Buenos Ayres; the business is, therefore, profitable and rapidly extending. There are many political essays, which, instead of being inserted in the newspapers, are published in loose sheets; there are also original pamphlets, as well as republications of foreign works.

"There are three weekly journals or newspapers published in the city, which have an extensive circulation through the United Provinces. They all advocate the principles of liberty and republican forms of government, as none other would suit the public taste. The year before last, it is true, one of the papers ventured to advocate the restoration of the Incas to Peru, with a limited monarchy, but it was badly received. No proposition for the restoration of hereditary power of any kind, as far as I could learn, will be seriously listened to for a moment by the people. Even the ordinary language has changed. They speak of "the state," "the people," "the public," "country," and use other terms, as in the United States, implying the interest that each man takes in what appertains to the community.

The reports of Messrs. Rodney and Graham are followed by a copious appendix, the contents of which we have not room to enumerate: they consist chiefly of State Papers and other documents, which were communicated, with noble frankness, to the North American Commissioners, by the Secretary of State of the Buenos Ayres Government. The provisional regulations, to be observed until the adoption of a Constitution, will be read with particular attention: but the most interesting articles in the present dearth of authentic information relative to the Provinces on the Rio de la Plata, is an Historical Sketch of the revolution there, from the 25th of May, 1810, until the opening of the National Congress on the 25th of March, 1816, by Dr. Gregorio Funes, and continued by him at Mr. Rodney's request, so as to bring the sketch down to the battle of Maipo. To this historical fragment we attach much value: it has every appearance of being written with impartiality, and is the more important as the historian is himself an eye-witness of, and deeply interested in, the events which he has recorded. As the battle of Maipo has in all probability, contributed to secure the independence of Chili, we shall subjoin Dr. Funes' account of that sanguinary conflict and of the circumstances by which it was preceded.

"While San Martin and O'Higgins were endeavouring to reduce the last strong hold of the Spaniards in Chili, the fortress of Talcahuana, the Viceroy of Lima, with all possible despatch, threw fifteen hundred men into that place, which in point of strength may be compared to Gibraltar. The army of Chili, under the command of San Martin, was increased to nearly double its number by the new levies among the Chilians; but time was requisite to train and discipline them. O'Higgins took possession of the town of Concepcion, of which Talcahuana is the sea-port. Here, a great part of the summer was passed away in skirmishes, in which the enemy were generally worsted. San Martin was, however, occupied in designs of greater magnitude; he was unremittingly engaged in preparing to strike the same blow in Peru which had so suc-

cessfully paralyzed the power of Spain in Chili. The want of transports was the principal cause of delay, as a march through the desert of Atacama would be impracticable. The Viceroy dreading the enterprise of San Martin, and knowing the materials by which he was himself surrounded, conceived it most prudent to risk the fate of Peru in Chili. Accordingly after an effort, which in the present fallen state of the Spanish power might be considered great, he collected about five thousand men, which were hastily embarked for Talcahuana under Osorio, leaving Peru entirely defenceless. Osorio had scarcely reached that place, when he commenced preparations for proceeding directly to the capital of Chili: he calculated with confidence on the superiority of his troops over those whom experience had not yet taught him to respect; he also flattered himself with being able to overtake the army of O'Higgins, before it could form a junction with San Martin. Osorio, taking with him nearly all the garrison of Talcahuana, together with two thousand of the natives of Chili, marched rapidly through the province of Concepcion with an army of nearly eight thousand men. Before he passed the Maule, the patriot army had already formed a junction, and consisted of an equal number of regulars, besides considerable bodies of the militia of the country. In a few days it was completely organized and consolidated; but so large a body of men, when collected, soon began to experience considerable wants. The capital of Chili confidently trusted to the abilities and valour of San Martin, while the circumstance of the wants of his army, when made known to them, afforded an opportunity of displaying a magnanimity which we have unjustly supposed to have been buried beneath the ruins of Greece and Rome. San Martin announced that his army was ready to take the field against the enemies of the country, and that all were willing to sacrifice their lives in its defence, but that it was in want of bread and other supplies. The effect which this intimation produced in the noble-minded people of Chili, is best displayed in the reply which they made through the different officers of the municipality and corporations.

"Your Excellency," said they, "has just informed us that our brethren in the field of battle are in hourly expectation of being called upon to shed their blood and sacrifice their lives for our preservation. Your Excellency recalls to our recollection

the sad image of Chili, laid waste for two years and a half, with an atrocity truly Spanish; whilst our children, our fathers, and our wives, who (terrified at the chains and gibbets preparing for them by the monsters that have reached the plains of Talca) turn their tearful eyes towards the brave that, on the banks of Tangua, have sworn to perish sooner than behold their desolation. But your Excellency, at the same time, intimates to us that these brave men are in want of bread and other supplies, in order to support with vigour the arms destined to exterminate our enemy, and that the public fund having been exhausted, there scarcely remained a sufficiency for the hospital, where the wounds received for our defence are to be healed. And what does your Excellency expect will be the reply of the Chilians to a representation so mournful and affecting? That all our fortunes, without reserve, belong to our country: That from this moment we request your Excellency will be pleased to accept the spontaneous offer of whatever silver we have in our possession, together with the vow which we make before our country and the universe, that so long as the war shall last, and the wants of Chili may require it, there shall not be seen a single article of plate in our houses.

"The people of Chili are unwilling that the silver of the churches should be touched, until that which belongs to individuals shall be entirely exhausted, we shall then humbly say before the Supreme Being, *To preserve the precious gifts of life and liberty, which thou hast bestowed upon us, we present ourselves naked, to implore thy protection, while we endeavour to support thy ordinances with the aid of those things which we had set apart to adorn thy worship; our vows and ardent adoration shall henceforth be the most pure and becoming homage we can offer Thee.*

"In the mean while, will your Excellency be pleased to accept the offer on the part of the secular and regular clergy, of whatever articles of plate belong to them in particular, and which do not appertain to the ceremonies of religion, and whatever belongs to the magistrates and corporate bodies, which we offer in our name and in the name of the people of Santiago.

"Your Excellency will therefore be pleased to accept these offerings, and to inform our brethren that they may rely on the utmost exertions of our gratitude."

"This unexpected but sublime display of gratitude was replied to by the Director

in a suitable manner: accepting their offer, he declared himself unable to find expressions sufficiently strong to do justice to the magnanimity of their conduct; but for the purpose of commemorating so glorious an action, he ordered the following inscriptions to be engraven on the two columns which adorn the eastern and western entrances of the city:

"On the 5th of March, 1818, the people of Santiago voluntarily stripped themselves of all their plate and utensils of silver, protesting that they would acquire no others until their country shall be out of danger."

"Nations of the universe! Strangers who enter Chili, say whether such a people deserve to be slaves."

"The patriot army lost no time after its junction, in marching to meet the enemy. The army of Osorio had already passed Talca; it was not long before a continual skirmishing took place between the invaders and the patriots. These were kept up for several days, until the 19th, when an affair of some importance took place between the advanced corps under O'Higgins, and a part of the Spanish army, in which the latter was compelled to fall back with considerable loss, being pursued into the very streets of Talca. The whole Spanish force had been compelled to fall back upon its steps. Osorio now discovered that his contempt of San Martin's army had led him into error; it was so much superior to his, particularly in cavalry, that the chances of success would be decidedly against him; knowing that in all probability San Martin would attack him the next morning with his whole force, and that if defeated, with a large river and numerous bodies of Militia in his rear, retreat would be no longer possible. In this critical situation, by the advance of General Ordóñez, he determined to select two thousand of his best troops, and try the fortune of a night attack, which, if successful, would enable him to retire without fear of pursuit. The principal part of the army had in the evening halted within a short distance of Talca: the remainder of the infantry having arrived, and the ground being reconnoitred, orders were given about nine o'clock, for each division to occupy the position assigned to it. The right wing had already been posted, and the left was also in motion, when the enemy rushed upon them in the most furious and unexpected manner; the baggage and artillery were first thrown into confusion, which was soon communicated to the troops on

their march; these, after a short resistance, broke and dispersed in every direction, in spite of the exertions of their leaders. The Director of Chili, who commanded in person, was severely wounded in the arm, in his efforts to rally them. The right, however, under the immediate command of that excellent officer, Colonel Las Heras, retired in good order, and together with some other bodies, collected by the exertions of San Martin and his officers, continued the contest for some time, but were compelled at last to give way. The next morning presented a spectacle truly melancholy: an army, of which the day before our country might justly have been proud, the best appointed that had ever taken the field on the side of independence in South America, stripped of its artillery and baggage, and more than one half dispersed, and this without having been beaten.

"San Martin conducted the fragments of his army to the narrow pass of Angulemu, which lies on the route to Santiago, and which the enemy could not avoid without making a very considerable circuit. Here he remained in the most painful situation, deprived of his baggage, and his men in want of every thing. In the mean time the stragglers, dispersed through the valleys of Chili, spread the most disheartening accounts among the inhabitants, and so complete was supposed to have been the defeat of San Martin, that the partizans of Spain, wherever any of them happened to be, could scarcely refrain from openly declaring themselves. San Martin with the Director, whose presence was required in the capital, made it a hasty visit for the purpose of inspiring confidence in the people, and of procuring the means of recompensing his army. He now judged it most prudent to fall back upon the capital, where his army could be recruited with greater celerity, and intending in case of defeat to retire into the city, which the Director was actively engaged in placing in a state of defence. The army, under the creative hand of San Martin, with a celerity almost incredible, in the course of a few days, and after a march of eighty leagues, once more presented a formidable front on the plains of Maipo. The most animated proclamations were circulated through the country by him and the Director; hope was seen to revive, and the patriot army was animated by a desperation gathered even from its late disgrace.

The news of this lamentable occurrence, arriving at the same time with that of the misfortunes of the eastern shore, cast a gloomy shade over Buenos Ayres. The most melancholy anticipations filled the breast of every American, while the Spaniards among us discovered their joy, on some occasions, with very little discretion. Our apprehensions induced us to believe that the affairs of Chili were still worse than the government had been willing to communicate; the very importance of the contest in that country was enough to produce doubts in the minds of the most sanguine. Osorio finding the success of his attack to have so far exceeded his expectations, determined to follow up his blows, but having himself experienced a considerable loss, he was somewhat retarded in setting off; his march was notwithstanding rapid, having approached the Maipo in twelve days after the dispersion of the patriot army. On the 3d and 4th of April there were frequent skirmishes, and early in the morning of the fifth the two armies came in sight of each other; the body of the Spanish forces having crossed the Maipo. The whole morning was passed in manœuvring; each chief in vain endeavoured to gain some advantage over his opponent. San Martin rode incessantly along his lines, addressing each individual corps, and infusing into them his own feelings, while the patriotic songs and marches resounded through the army. Seeing, at last, that there was no probability of his being attacked that day by the Spaniards, and finding his men roused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, he gave orders to advance. With the exception of a small height, which the enemy had occupied with some pieces of artillery, the ground was nearly level and well adapted to military manœuvres. The infantry was placed under the command of General Balcarce, Colonel Las Heras on the right wing, and Colonel Alvarado on the left; the artillery and cavalry posted on each wing, and a strong reserve in the rear under Colonel Quintana. In this order the army moved towards the enemy, who opened a dreadful fire from his infantry, and from several pieces of artillery posted on the small elevation before mentioned, but without arresting its progress; a body of the enemy's cavalry charged at the same time, but were driven back by that of the patriots who pursued them even under their guns. The action now became general and bloody; our line, at last, appeared to vacillate, but at this moment the reserve being ordered up,

the whole returned to the charge, and with an irresistible impetus carried every thing before them. The resistance of the enemy was, however, so obstinate, that they had to be literally pushed from the ground with the bayonet. The regiment of Burgos, composed of the best troops of Spain and twelve hundred strong, was not broken until after repeated charges, which San Martin is said to have led in person. The remnant of the enemy's force then threw themselves into some narrow lanes, made by walls, and under their shelter commenced the contest anew, but were at length entirely overcome. This action lasted from noon until six o'clock in the evening, and was contested on either side with a courage and firmness worthy of the great prize which was at stake; not merely the independence of Chili, but perhaps of South America. The history of war furnishes us with few instances of a victory more complete; the whole Spanish army was annihilated; artillery, military chest, every thing belonging to it fell into the hands of San Martin. Its chief alone fled with some horsemen, when he saw that the day was lost. Ordóñez, the second in command, 198 officers, 3,000 rank and file, surrendered their arms; and 2,000 of their dead covered the field of battle. The loss of the country did not exceed 1,000 in killed and wounded. The capital, from its extreme depression, was now elevated to the highest pitch of joy. The streets, before silent and fearful, were suddenly filled by the inhabitants, like the blood, which, after some moments of deep suspense and anxious fear, rushes again from the heart to the extremities of the body. The scene which ensued can only be conceived by those who have witnessed the sublime effusions of popular feeling, when each thinks his own happiness, that of his posterity, his friends, and his country, are entirely involved. There was a general and almost universal exclamation, "AT LAST WE ARE INDEPENDENT!" while San Martin was hailed as the genius of the revolution.

The public, in general, and the mercantile interest in particular, are much indebted to the editor for the publication of the present volume. It contains a large mass of authentic and important, as well as interesting information; and the editor's preliminary remarks are well adapted to diffuse correct notions relative to the real situation of the provinces on the Rio de la Plata.

The History of the City of Dublin, from the earliest accounts to the present time, &c. &c. By Messrs. Warburton, Walsh, and Whitelaw, 4to. 2 vols. 5l. 5s. large paper 8l. 8s. Cadell and Davies, London, 1818.

[Concluded from page 392.]

The account of the various charitable institutions presented to our readers in our last number, and which do honour to the inhabitants of Dublin, is followed by a sketch of the Literary Societies, and public Libraries, that adorn the capital of the sister island. These are six in number, viz.

1. *The Royal Irish Academy*.—This society had existed, for many years under the name of the *Historico Physical Society*; and, having increased in number and respectability, it was deemed necessary to give it a corporate form, in order to ensure its future permanence, and character. Accordingly, in the commencement of the year 1786, it was incorporated by an Act of Parliament of Ireland, under the name of the *Royal Irish Academy* for the study of Polite Literature, Science, and Antiquities. At present

“It consists of a patron, who is the King, a visitor, who is the chief governor of Ireland; a president and vice-presidents, a treasurer, two secretaries, and a council of twenty-one, which is subdivided into three committees, of science, polite literature, and antiquities. The committee of science meets on the first Monday of every month—of polite literature on the second—of antiquities on the third—and the Academy at large on the fourth, at eight o'clock in the evening. All members are invited to attend and assist at the meeting of the committees. The Academy-house is situated on the west side of Grafton-street, nearly opposite the provost's house. It is a large edifice not distinguished by any architectural ornaments but furnished with a library and suitable apartments. That in which the Academy meet is a spacious room, ornamented with striking portraits of Lord Charlemont and Mr. Kirwan. To stimulate exertion by the incentive of reward and

reputation, the society occasionally propose prizes for the best compositions on given subjects, and periodically publish their Transactions, in which the most approved essays in the different departments of literature are laid before the public. In this way twelve quarto volumes have appeared, in which are to be found many curious and valuable papers on subjects very interesting to the country, the greater part of which would never have existed, or enriched the literature of Ireland, if not called forth by the incentives, and preserved in the Transactions of this society. The mode of admission is by ballot, and the terms five guineas entrance, and two guineas per annum; there are at present 180 members. The rent and taxes of the house, amounting to 166l. were defrayed by an annual grant from government. The present grant from parliament is 300l. besides 400l. for the perfect repair of the house.”

2. *The Kirwanian Society* was founded in 1812, and assumed for its appropriate appellation, the name of the great Irish Chemist, Richard Kirwan. Its members are about forty in number, and their attention to the cultivation and advancement of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and other branches of Natural History, as well as to keeping alive a spirit of philosophy in Ireland. Although this society is but in its infancy, it is silently proceeding in its march. Already has it acquired a philosophical apparatus, and has commenced the formation of a valuable library. Several ingenious essays have been read at its meetings; and from the zeal and activity of its members we are authorized to expect, in due time, many valuable contributions to chemical and mineralogical science.

3. *The Gaelic or Hiberno-Celtic Society* was established by a few patriotic individuals, for the express purpose of promoting the study of the native Irish language. The account of this society is drawn up in a singularly interesting manner, for which our readers will consult the work now under consideration.

4. *The Library of Trinity College*, the use of which is confined to graduates, was founded by the donation

of the patriotic english soldiers in the year 1603; who, having defeated the spaniards at the battle of Kinsale, were determined to commemorate their victory by some permanent monument; and collected among themselves the sum of 1800*l.*, to purchase books for a public library in the then infant establishment of Trinity College Dublin. The disposal of the money was confided to the illustrious Archbishop Usher, who proceeded to London, and made the necessary purchases. From this commencement the library has gradually increased by various donations, so that it now forms a very noble collection of books.

"The first donation to the library was Usher's own collection, consisting originally of 10,000 vols. After his death, Cardinal Mazarine, and the King of Denmark, wished to purchase it, but Cromwell would not suffer it to be brought out of the kingdom. The soldiers at that time in Ireland wishing to emulate those of Elizabeth, purchased it in the same manner; but Cromwell again interfered, and would not suffer them to present it to the college. It was therefore deposited in the Castle, whence many valuable books and MSS were stolen. At length, on the Restoration, it was given to the college, but not before the collection was reduced, both in the number and value of its books. It is said to have been given ex dono Car. II. though he had no other merit in the donation than complying with the original intentions of the purchasers.

The following presents the state of the library, as to the number of books and manuscripts, and by whom they were presented.

MSS. ROOM.

- Usher A. Biblia Sacra, partes Bibliorum Commentarii.
 B. Breviaria, Missalia, Ecclesie Romanæ Rituales, Patres sancti et scriptores orientales.
 C. P. Sancti.—Scriptores Systematici, Scholastici, Polemici.
 D. Catalogi, Philosophi, Medici, Historici.
 E. Genealogia, et Historiæ Hiberniæ Ecclesiasticæ et Civilis.
 Stearne F. Codices ejusdem argumenti, et Theologi.

G. Historici et Theologi cum MSS. quæ præcipue tractant de rebus forensibus.

The MSS are preserved in a room at the east end of the library, whence they are not permitted to be taken. The room is never to be opened, nor the MSS to be inspected, unless in the presence of the librarian. These precautions are required by the statutes, as well with a view to their preservation, as to render them as authentic documents as possible. They are all in good preservation.

Number of printed Books.

Usher's	6,401
Hallison's	4,109
Gilbert's	12,749
Other books	309

23,568

Other side, not including

Smith's 11,850 |

Smith's 629 |

12,479

Total 36,047 |

Of Manuscripts.

Usher's 693 |

Stearne's 135 |

Stearne's and Alexander's .. 77 |

Others 102 |

1,007

Printed books and prints .. 104 |

Total 1,111 |

The above account was taken in the year 1787; since that time great additions have been made to the library, particularly the collection of M. Fagel, pensionary of Holland, amounting to upwards of 20,000 volumes; it cost 8,000*l.* granted by the trustees of Erasmus Smith. When the French invaded Holland, in 1794, the collection was removed to England, where it was purchased by the College, with the above grant. This library is included in the bookseller's act, and receives a copy of every new publication. The total number is now supposed to amount to near 100,000 vols.

We will only add to this account that among the Biblical MSS. are the

celebrated Codex Montfortianus and a Codex Rescriptus, containing a very antient and valuable fragment of St. Matthew's Gospel, of which a correct and elegant fac-simile was a few years ago published by the Rev. Dr. Barrett.

5. *Marsh's Library* was founded in 1707, by Narcissus Marsh, then Archbishop of Dublin. The books, which compose this collection, originally formed the library of the celebrated Bishop Stillingfleet, and was purchased by Marsh for this purpose.

The books are arranged in two long galleries, which meet each other at a right angle; in the first are the books of Stillingfleet. The second gallery contains the donations of others; at the angle is the reading room, in which the librarian sits, and commands a view of the whole library. Originally all gentlemen and graduates had free access, but some abuses occasioned more limited restrictions.* None can be now admitted but such as can produce a well attested certificate, and no book can be removed from its place unless in the presence of the librarian. Extraordinary precautions were also taken to preserve the books. Each was fastened by a chain, terminated by a ring, which ran upon a wooden rod. This rod was close and parallel to the shelf to which the book belonged, and the chain was sufficiently long to suffer the book to rest upon any part of the reading desk below. The chains have been removed, but the rods yet remain to indicate the structure of this precautionary contrivance. The library is open every day, except Sundays and holidays, from 11 till 3; and notwithstanding these apparent precautions and restrictions, few persons will find any

* The cause of these restrictions is thus stated in an inscription near the entrance, dated October, 1750. "A considerable number of books having been, from time to time, stolen from the library, by persons under the denomination of Gentlemen, claiming a privilege to read in it, according to the statutes, To guard against the thefts of such infamous villains, in future, no person will be admitted unless he produce a well attested certificate to the librarian, of his being a scholar and a gentleman. An honest porter is appointed to watch and search every person leaving the library." This practice, however, is not continued.

difficulty in obtaining free access to it.* It is governed by trustees appointed by act of parliament, who make annual visitations; yet the public derive but little benefit from it. The books are extremely old, and on such subjects as but little interest the general reader, and the sum of 10*l.* a year, allowed to purchase new ones, is altogether inadequate for any such purpose. To this may be added, the remote situation, so distant from the general haunt, and so uninviting, deters many from attempting to avail themselves of it. In effect, the solitary individual now and then found in it, is a melancholy proof of its inutilty, though it appears to have been, fifty years ago, in high estimation.

6. *The Dublin Library Society* was founded by a few public spirited individuals in the year 1791. As it is managed on the same liberal plan as the Westminster Library and similar establishments in London, we need not detain our readers by detailing the manner in which it is conducted. The same remark will apply to the Dublin Institution, founded in 1811, and containing a public library, together with arrangements for Lectures, &c. like the Royal, London, and Surry Institutions.

The length, to which this article has already unavoidably extended, prevents us from giving any account of the "Dublin Society," and the "Farming

* In the reign of Anne, an act passed for regulating this library. It enacts, among other provisions, that it be vested in trustees, with the primate and archbishop of Dublin, the chancellor and chief judges, the deans of Trinity and St. Patrick's, the provost and their successors, for ever. The property to be unalienable, free from taxes and incumbrances, unless particularly changed in future acts. The librarian to be appointed by the archbishop, to be a priest and A. M. Books hereafter to be given, if duplicates, may be changed or sold, and others bought. Librarian to keep the building in repair, or be suspended, and his income applied by the archbishop. Governors to visit second Thursday in October, yearly. 6 An. cap 9, sect. 2. 3 5. &c. The sum of 250*l.* per annum is allowed to the librarian, out of which he keeps the building in repair. The number of books amount to about 25,000 vols. Among them are some valuable works on oriental literature, with a large proportion of polemic divinity. The Hampton Lectures are among the few recent purchases.

Society," to whose noble and patriotic labours Ireland is most deeply indebted.

Of the various manufactures, which have been carried on in Dublin, at different times, that of Linen alone is carried on to any extent. The commerce, corporation, and the different courts of law, both civil and ecclesiastical, are described at considerable length; together with the numerous new buildings which of late years have been erected in the city and its environs. The biographical accounts of artists and literary men, natives of Dublin, though concise and interesting, present many names which are an ornament to literature. A copious appendix consisting chiefly of tables and other statistical information, terminates these handsomely printed volumes, which are illustrated with numerous elegant maps, plans, and views.

Parliamentary Letters, and other Poems. By Q. in the Corner, 8vo. 4s. 6d. Baldwin, Cradock and Joy, London, 1818.

This little volume contains much pleasing Satire, and several Minor Poems, that are both elegant and useful. The "Parliamentary Letters," are supposed to be written by an Electioneering Candidate, to his friend in London, soliciting advice of the latter (which is consequently given) in what manner he is to act, in conducting his election, and also how he should demean himself, when he should have obtained a seat in Parliament. We shall select one or two passages from the replies of the adviser, which will give our readers a favourable idea of the spirit and manner that characterize these epistles.

It now shall be my aim to represent
The most prevailing pleas of discontent;
To store your mind with murmurs, and to teach
How much those murmurs ornament a speech:
In war you should exclaim, "'T were better far
"To live all slaves, than bear the ills of war;
"Taxes and burdens of all kinds increase;
"On any terms 'twere better to have peace;
Condemn the gift of pensions, and applause,
For loss of limbs, in so absurd a cause;
Declare defeat is certain -- or pretend
Defeat would be an eligible end;
Let laurels flourish round a foreign brow,
We demand peace, -- obtain it -- no matter how.

It also is your duty to bestow,
In artful language, praises on our foe;
He fights our country; but a liberal mind
Discovers countrymen in all mankind;
Should England fall, and bear another name,
---England or France; -- to us 'twere all the same.

If war, and its anticipated ill,
Bring peace and glory, you may murmur still;
If public men give dinners, -- take offence
At your low means, and their magnificence;
Forget the services they did the state,
And grumble at their services of plate:
In all rejoicings, search out a pretence
For blaming fetes, and folly, and expense;
Look coldly on, and show that you despise
Such childish sport, such vulgar prejudice.

I know, dear Ben, it is your cruel fate
To be by birth descended from the great;
But 'tis your interest to feel, -- or feign,
For birth an insurmountable disdain;
Despise all honorary claims, and sport
With ribbons, titles, stars of every sort;
With great humility your rank disclaim,
And view your noble pedigree with shame;
Your ancestors were British Peers; what then?
We need no more *Right Honourable men*;
And whilst you shade the honours they have won,
Be famed as their *dishonourable son*.

Go tell the mob -- (but hold I'm not discreet,
Mob is a slavish word, grown obsolete:)
Go tell the multitude, you offer cures
For all their griefs, -- and that those griefs are yours.
And if they boast no grievances, point out
Some new distress they ought to grieve about;
Use high-flown words and beautiful bombast;
Say ills disgrace times present and past:
Proclaim to all, your projects are pursued
For patriotic ends and public good;
Let every sentence harrow up the soul,
With Want, Oppression, Famine and Contoul;
Let tales of woe unmerited be heard,
And rank rebellion lurk in every word;
Talk loud and long, and only just withdraw
In time to shun the vigilance of law;
And in each prudent pause it will appear
That more is Understood than meets the ear:
Spare none in place, -- or, if one man is spared,
Show you would talk high treason, -- if you dared.

Lead those you seem to serve: the multitude
Are led with ease to evil or to good;
Whate'er may be their present idol's aim,
Worthy or worthless, theirs will be the same;
And those who, with enthusiastic zeal,
Now talk of loyalty they seem to feel;
To-morrow, led astray, with hearts as warm,
Will pelt nobility, and cry reform.
Let their worst passions labour for your use,
For all their errors find some fit excuse;
And whilst they serve your purpose and maintain
The daring schemes of your seditious brain;
Whilst by their crimes you boldly hope to rise
To that high state you outwardly despise;
Whilst they believe you seek their good alone
---More worldly wise, you struggle for your own.

These are my counsels: now, my friend, go
forth,
And let my pupil's actions prove their worth;
Let your consistency be firm and strong;
Oppose all measures, whether right or wrong;
Say ministers, and all who aid them too,
Have nothing but emolument in view;
Would vote for Beelzebub, -- be bought or sold;
Would rather steal "than eat their mutton cold."

If you should doubt my judgment, look around—
Some perfect specimens may soon be found,
Who act as you must do, and boldly storm
About their injuries, and seek reform;
Who speak of liberty, and prove that each
At least possesses liberty of speech.

.....
You ask if, after all the ills you find
In place-receivers, you could change your mind:
Yes,—if a tempting offer should appear,
Some thousand comfortable pounds a year,—
You may accept them all, nor fear disgrace,
Your former scruples would be out of place;
Say learned men have kindly set you right:
You see the matter in its proper light;
Nor can the change be called a dereliction,
It only proves you're open to conviction.

Let not expensive dinners give you pain—
This is a tax which greatness must sustain;
Your voters have no interested views,
But turtle feasts 'twere madness to refuse;
And their huge appetites a proof will give
In this they need no representative.
Besides, when mortal men on business meet,
Without a dinner all seems incomplete:
At JUSTICE MEETINGS, where grave sages sit
Arranging roads or rates, as they think fit;
At PARISH MEETINGS, where in long debate
Churchwardens frown in enviable state;
At CORPORATION MEETINGS, where 'tis just
Paving and lighting should be well discuss'd;
At QUARTER DAY, when lawyers are intent
Collecting in due form a client's rent:—
In fact, whate'er is done by saint or sinner,
Nothing will prosper if there's not a dinner.

Your aunt is worthy of her nephew; now
'Tis time to decorate the female brow
With lasting laurels; and your aunt shall claim
The glory of establishing their fame.
Oh! let her hasten to secluded shades,
And found a college for scholastic maids;
Let caps and gowns their lovely persons grace;
Not fashion's dress, but suited to the place;
Their volubility of tongue and pen
Will far exceed the oldest, ablest men;
She most will charm who most intently tries
To take degrees, or struggle for a prize;
And we shall boast, midst those who 'aid our
cause,
Spinners of Arts, and doctresses of laws.

Avoid all those who party views reject,
Who always vote as conscience may direct;
But worship those who, kings and realms to
shake,
Boldly oppose, for opposition's sake;
And, to obtain the sanction of the throng,
Vociferate "whatever is,—is wrong."

When all your plans have prosper'd and you
find
Your potent spells regenerate mankind;
When your reforming influence imparts
Foreign propensities to British hearts;
When opposition to your voice is sin,
When all your foes are out, and you are in;
When you possess importance, pension, place,
Your ministers—all ministers of grace;
When your decree is law;—you may engage
The age to come will be a golden age.

From the Minor Poems, which are
partly Sentimental and partly Sportive,
we extract the following verses

TO A LADY,

From whom the Author had received a Purse
of three colours.

THREE days you laboured to milt
Three colours, beautiful and bright:
Three times you raised my hopes, and said
—For me the triple web was made;
Three times it seem'd before you gave it,
'Twas three to one I ne'er should have it;
Three doubts, three fears, were quickly past;
Thrice welcome came the purse at last.

Three thanks I give; which can't reveal
One third of what I ought to feel;
Yet wanting some more strong device,
In three short words "I thank you" thrice.
I own I'm at (in lines like these)
Sixes and sevens, more than threes;
And you may think their folly such,
Three of them would be three too much;
Yet credit this, my joy shall be
To drink your health in—three times three.

We are greatly deceived if this little
volume does not become a favourite
with the public: its sentiments are
correct, and its versification is for the
most part both easy and pleasing.

A Brief Treatise on Prisons, intended

for the Use of Sheriffs, Magistrates,
Grand Jurors, and other Persons
interested in the Management and
Construction of Prisons, illustrated
with an enlarged design of the New
Goal about to built at Dover. By
Richard Elsam, Architect, 4to. 6s.
J. Taylor, 1819.

At a time like the present, when,
notwithstanding the law displays its
terrors in every Court of Justice; and
religion publishes its prohibitions in
every place of worship, crimes of all
sorts appear to increase, we hail with
gratitude as a benefactor to his country,
any individual, however humble his
efforts may be, who endeavours to
stem the torrent of vice, by suggesting
measures which have a tendency to
the suppression of those enormities
which spring from the depravity of
human nature; but when men of the
profession of the author lend their as-
sistance to the work of human refor-
mation, we have double occasion to
rejoice, because the goodness of their
intentions is seconded by the power

which they derive from their intelligence, and talent to carry those intentions into effect.

This valuable little work, on the management and construction of our prisons, is addressed to the two Houses of Parliament; and we sincerely hope that it will meet with the attention which it deserves. By all, it will be found interesting and instructive; and more especially by those, for whose use it is in particular designed. Without a due construction of prisons, it is impossible that they can be properly managed; and without a proper management, the advantages of the most judicious construction must be lost. This the author has explicitly pointed out; and he has further shewn what are the proper remedies for the evils, which he exposes and deplors.

Commentaries on the Laws of England,

principally in the Order, and comprising the whole Substance of the Commentaries of Sir William Blackstone, 8vo. £1. 1s. J. Butterworth and Son, London, 1819.

Upwards of fifty years have elapsed, since Blackstone published his justly admired Commentaries on the Laws of England: and though successive editors of them, since the learned judge's decease, have pointed out the various alterations which have been made in the Statute law, yet, a work was wanting, which should exhibit a comprehensive and luminous summary of the laws of England, as they actually exist. This has been accomplished in the publication now before us, which, while it assumes Blackstone's work as its basis, has reduced his materials to a better form; has corrected their errors; supplied their defects; and retrenched their superfluities. At the same time, the editor, (whom we understand to be an eminent civilian) has not only given to them additional clearness and precision in point of language and arrangement, but has also ingrafted, as far as was practicable, the most important

modern Statutes and Decisions; and has further substituted much new and appropriate matter, in lieu of that which the lapse of half a century has rendered obsolete. In many instances where the editor differed in opinion from the commentator on points of law, particularly in the fourth book which treats on Public Wrongs, he has inserted new matter, grounded on the best legal authorities: so that, though Blackstone has been adopted whenever it was practicable, nearly one half of this large volume has been recompiled. The following synopsis of its contents will exhibit the arrangement adopted by the editor.

INTRODUCTION.

Sect.

1. On the Study of the Law.
2. Of the Nature of Laws in general.
3. Of the Laws of England.
4. Of the countries subject to the Laws of England

BOOK I.

Of the Rights of Persons.

Chap.

1. Of the absolute Rights of Individuals.
2. Of the Parliament.
3. Of the King and His Title.
4. Of the King's Royal Family.
5. Of the Councils belonging to the King.
6. Of the King's Duties.
7. Of the King's Prerogative.
8. Of the King's Prerogative.
9. Of Subordinate Magistrates.
10. Of the People, whether Aliens, Denizens, or Natives.
11. Of the Clergy.
12. Of the Civil State.
13. Of the Military and Maritime States.
14. Of Masters and Servants.
15. Of Husbands and Wives.
16. Of Parent and Child.
17. Of Guardian and Ward.
18. Of Corporations.

BOOK II.

Of the Rights of Things.

Chap.

1. Of Property in general.
2. Of Real Property; and first, Corporal Hereditaments.
3. Of Corporal Hereditaments.
4. Of the Feudal System.
5. Of the ancient English Tenures.
6. Of the modern English Tenures.
7. Of Freehold Estates and Inheritance.
8. Of Freeholds not of Inheritance.
9. Of Estates less than Freeholds.
10. Of Estates upon Condition.

11. Of Estates in Possession, Remainder, and Reversion.
12. Of Estates in Severalty, Joint-tenancy, Coparcenary, and Common.
13. Of the Title to Things Real in general.
14. Of Title by Descent.
15. Of Title by Purchase, and first, by Escheat.
16. Of Title by Occupancy.
17. Of Title by Prescription.
18. Of Title by Forfeiture.
19. Of Title by Alienation.
20. Of Alienation by Deed.
21. Of Alienation by Matter of Record.
22. Of Alienation by Special Custom.
23. Of Alienation by Devise.
24. Of Things Personal.
25. Of Property in Things Personal.
26. Of Title to Things Personal.
27. Of Title by Prerogative and Forfeiture.
28. Of Title by Custom.
29. Of Title by Succession, Marriage, and Judgement.
30. Of Title by Gift or Grant, and Contract.
31. Of Title by Bankruptcy.
32. Of Title by Testament and Administration.

BOOK III.

Of Private Wrongs.

Chap.

1. Of the Redress of Private Wrongs by the mere Act of the Parties.
2. Of Redress by the mere Operation of Law.
3. Of Courts in general.
4. Of the Public Courts of Common Law and Equity.
5. Of Courts Ecclesiastical, Military and Marine.
6. Of Courts of Special Jurisdiction.
7. Of the Cognizance of Private Wrongs.
8. Of Wrongs and their Remedies, respecting the Rights of Persons.
9. Of Injuries to Personal Property.
10. Of Injuries to Real Property; and first, of Dispossession or Ouster of the Freehold.
11. Of Dispossession, or Ouster of Chattels Real.
12. Of Trespass.
13. Of Nuisance.
14. Of Waste.
15. Of Subtraction.
16. Of Disturbance.
17. Of injuries proceeding from or affecting the Crown.
18. Of the Pursuit of Remedies by Action; and first, of the original Writ.
19. Of Process.
20. Of Pleading.
21. Of Issue and Demurrer.
22. Of the several Species of Trial.
23. Of Trial by Jury.
24. Of Judgement and its Incidents.
25. Of Proceedings in the Nature of Appeals.
26. Of Execution.
27. Of Proceedings in the Courts of Equity.

BOOK IV.

Public Wrongs.

Chap.

1. Of Crimes and Punishments in general.
2. Of the Persons Capable of becoming Criminals.
3. Of the Distinction of Guilt among Criminals.
4. Of Offences against God and Religion.
5. Of Offences against the Law of Nations.
6. Of High Treason.
7. Of Felonies injurious to the King's Prerogative.
8. Of Premunire.
9. Of Misdemeanors and Contempts affecting the King's Government.
10. Of Offences against Public Justice.
11. Of Offences against the Public Peace.
12. Of Offences against Public Trade.
13. Of Offences against the Public Health, and the Public Police, or Economy.
14. Of Homicide.
15. Of Offences against the Persons of Individuals.
16. Of Offences against the Habitations of Individuals.
17. Of Offences against Private Property.
18. Of the means of preventing Offences.
19. Of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.
20. Of Summary Convictions.
21. Of Arrests.
22. Of Commitment and Bail.
23. Of the several Modes of Prosecution.
24. Of Process.
25. Of Arraignment and its Incidents.
26. Of Plea and Issue.
27. Of Trial and Conviction.
28. Of Benefit of Clergy.
29. Of Judgement, and of Attainder and its Consequences.
30. Of Reversal of Judgement.
31. Of Pardon.
32. Of Executions.

Such are the plan and contents of this valuable compilation, which contains an accurate and compendious view of the constitution and legal polity of England; that will be found useful not only to the legal student, but also to every one who is desirous of acquiring a general acquaintance with these important topics.

Observations on the Automaton Chess Player, now exhibited in London.
By an Oxford Graduate, 8vo. 1s.
Hatchard, London, 1819.

The Automaton Chess Player, now exhibiting at Spring Gardens, has withstood the first players in Europe, and

excited universal astonishment. Although every part of the interior mechanism is exhibited to public scrutiny, no one has yet succeeded in discovering the principle of its action. The Automaton plays with any of the company inclined to oppose it; and such is its experience on the board, that the Knight may be set at pleasure on any of the sixty-four squares, and the Automaton will move it successively to every square of the board, without touching the same square twice.

The design of this well timed pamphlet is, to give some idea of the construction of this most ingenious piece of mechanism; the history of it is thus related.

"The celebrated piece of mechanism, called the Automaton Chess Player, was the invention of Wolfgang de Kempelen, a Hungarian gentleman, Aulic Counsellor to the Royal Chamber of the domains of the Emperor in Hungary. His genius for mechanics appeared in early life; and when matured by study and experimental observation, to which the leisure that his employment afforded him was chiefly devoted, displayed itself in various inventions and improvements of great public utility.

"Being at Vienna, in the year 1769, upon business of office, he was invited, by order of the Empress Maria Theresa, to be present at certain experiments of magnetism, which were to be exhibited before herself and the Imperial court, by a Frenchman, of the name of Pelletier. During the exhibition, M. de Kempelen, who was honoured with the familiar conversation of the Empress, dropped a hint that he thought himself competent to construct a piece of mechanism, which should produce effects far more surprising and unaccountable than those which she then witnessed. The curiosity of the Empress being strongly raised, she expressed a lively desire to see his idea carried into execution, and drew from him a promise that he would gratify her wishes without delay. M. de Kempelen kept his word; and within the space of six months completed his Automaton Chess Player.

"At Vienna, where it was first produced, it excited the highest astonishment and admiration of the Empress and her court, and of many illustrious and scientific persons, who examined its extraordinary powers. The report of them quickly spread; and the newspapers of the time speak of them in unmeasured terms of approbation. The inventor, however, with that indifference to popular favour which characterizes true genius, not only declined making a public exhibition of his Automaton, and refused considerable pecuniary offers from persons desirous of purchasing it; but in his ardour for prosecuting some new mechanical pursuit, actually laid it aside, and even proceeded in part to take it to pieces.

"In this disordered state it remained during many years, when, on the occasion of a visit made by the Grand Duke Paul, of Russia, with his consort, to the court of Vienna, the Emperor Joseph II. recollecting the invention of M. de Kempelen, signified a wish that he should exhibit it, for the gratification of these august personages. In the course of five weeks, the numerous repairs which it required, were completed by the indefatigable genius of its inventor; and on being produced before the Imperial visitors, it excited no less astonishment and admiration than at its first appearance. Upon this occasion, M. de Kempelen was urged and prevailed upon to satisfy general curiosity by exhibiting it publicly in Germany and in other countries. Accordingly, the Emperor having granted him permission to absent himself from the duties of his employment during two years, he travelled with his Automaton, into various parts of Germany and to Paris; and in the year 1785, he visited England. At his death, which took place about the year 1803, the Automaton came into possession of his son, who sold it to the present exhibiter, a man, apparently of great ability in the science of mechanics, and inferior only to M. de Kempelen himself."

This pleasing little tract will form an useful companion or manual to those, who go to see the performances of this wonderful piece of mechanism; and to their attentive perusal we cordially recommend it.

Illustrations of Affection; with other
Poems. By G. H. Toulmin, 8vo. 6s.
Longman and Co. London, 1819.

The influence of affection, domestic and national, is illustrated in this volume by numerous pleasing pictures, which are delineated, for the most part in easy verse. We select the following sketch of the invasion of Switzerland by the French republicans, not as being the best specimen in the book, but rather because it is one that may be more easily detached, and also contains an accurate imitation of the celebrated Swiss Song, the *Rantz des Vaches*.

When craggy frontlets, cloud-capt, pierce the sky,
Mountains stupendous, snow-crown'd tow'ring high;
From cavern sluices, rushing down amain,
Impetuous torrents hurry to the plain—
Form the long lake, irriguous on proceed,
Then gently flowing lave the verdant mead.
Land of the brave! where valor's dauntless eye,
Peers above storms thy spirit—Liberty!
Helvetia! freedom's clime, thy archives well,
Acts of bold emprise, and *Affection* tell!

When *Jura's* rocks, responsive to the sound,
Echo'd the war-cry to the vales around;
Sublime on hills, in scatter'd masses driv'n,
The bale-fire smoke incessant rose to heav'n—
Then like the *avalanche*, destructive, wide,
The cavern-rocks and heights a host supplied
To crush proud usurpation, and to free—
Their native land from *Gallie* perfidy.
Maidens and children—matrons! all appear'd,
Where Liberty her standard boldly rear'd;
No craven fears subdued, supreme imprest,
The patriot virtues dwelt in every breast;
Affection ardent—love of country reign'd,
Nur'd the weak arm, the timid heart sustain'd,
—Her garments deftly on, for speed array'd,
The youthful virgin gave the timely aid;
Her lover wounded, prov'd *Affection*, truth,
Reviv'd by tepid draught the fainting youth;
Kneeling, supported, check'd life's ebbing tide,
And while she aided, by the death-shot died!
E'en children shar'd the perils of the fray,
The bloody honours of the glorious day;
Amid the ranks, by mothers, sisters sent,
With viands tott'ring, cheerful, fearless went;
And ere return'd, stroll'd heedless where around
The cannon's bullet struck the battle ground;
When spent its force, the heavy trophy seiz'd,
And carried to the hamlet, breathless, pleas'd,
Conspicuous o'er the scene with gestures proud,
Matrons on hills beheld the fighting crowd—
Wav'd to and fro their kerchiefs in the air,
As fortune favor'd, breath'd the fervid pray'r—
With animating cries, and clamorous joy,
Husbands and sons, excited to destroy;
But when retir'd the foe, *Helvetia* free,
Low murmur'd sighs, and tears of ecstasy,
In woman, plaintive, eloquent, exprest,
Affection still, was inmate of the breast!

Land of the giant mountain, lowly glen,
Terrific storm, and nurse of armed men;
The mind on eagle pinions soars to trace
From thy bleak summits, amplitude of space;
Delighted roves thy verdant rocks among,
By freedom sacred, and the classic song;
In *Uri* views the lengthen'd, shadowy vale,
And lists to hear the legendary tale.
Still does the peasant shew with patriot joy,
Where stood the father and the gallant boy,
When power vindictive, stern, the parent led,
To shoot the apple on his darling's head;
With triumph speaks the dextrous archer's aim,
How true to strike the whizzing arrow came,
Affection's triumph, when the father found,
Escap'd from death—the child was free from wound!
The tyrant's wrath—when fallen on the green,
Of *William Tell*, another shaft was seen!
The tumult-shouts of approbation wide,
When said 'twas meant to piece his (*Greater's*) side—
Freedom! thy triumph when the tyrant died!

Dear are his legends, various—strange,
O'er years remote and glory's act they range;
Pictur'd by rocks familiar to his sight,
In youth and manhood seen with fond delight.
On the bold ledge sublime, where scarce the eye
Can trace the site, as pendant in the sky—
Dear is his simple, lowly cabin—there,
Vig'rous by toll, he breathes the mountain air;
Remote from noise, except when thunders loud
Percussive roll—and flames the battle cloud;
Sublime he sees the vivid, glancing ray;
Around—beneath—the arrowy lightnings play;
Dear is his native land! *Affection* true—
Climé, distance, absence, never can subdue;
In other lands he wakes the sylvan strains,
And thus in simple melody complains:—

THE SWISS SONG, RANTZ DES VACHES,
IMITATED.

O! when shall I see, now distant from me,
The sweet blooming bow'ers
Of infancy's hours;
The scenes of my youth—*Affection* and truth;
Our snow-piled mountains,
The crystalline fountains,
Our valleys of freedom, the pride of the earth!
O! when shall I be, *Helvetia*, with thee,
The clime of my sires! the land of my birth!
Dear objects of love, wherever I rove,
My father, my mother—
My sister, my brother—
And her lov'd so well, the young *Isabelle*!
Memory's fond treasures,
Of infantile pleasures
In valleys of freedom, the pride of the earth!
O! when shall I be, *Helvetia*, with thee,
The clime of my sires! the land of my birth!

The historical allusions, in the poem, are illustrated by notes, which contain many pleasing anecdotes, particularly of the force of affection in the softer sex.

The minor poems are on various subjects, and possess considerable merit.

Enchiridion Romæ: or Manual of Detached Remarks on the Buildings, Pictures, Statutes, Inscriptions, &c. of Ancient and Modern Rome. By S. Weston, F. R. S. S. A. foolscap, 8vo. 5s. 6d. Baldwin and Co., London, 1819.

An elegant, useful, and instructive manual, for those who design to visit the antient capital of the world, as well as for those, whose travels must be limited to the fire-side.

The Alchemist. By the Author of the "Metamorphoses," &c. 18mo. 2s. 6d. W. Darton, London, 1818.

The triumph of truth and falsehood, and of sincerity over duplicity, are pleasingly illustrated in this well-written tale, which furnishes many examples of conduct, in scenes that are likely to occur in private life; at the same time it inculcates the necessity of economy and the payment of just debts, in opposition to that profusion and extravagance, which appears to be the leading characteristic of the present age.

Emigration; a Poem, in Imitation of the Third Satire of Juvenal, 8vo. 1s. 6d. Hone, London, 1819.

He must be a bold adventurer in the regions of poesy, who shall attempt an imitation of Juvenal's third Satire, after Dr. Johnson's admirable poem, intitled "London." From the pictures of the miseries attendant on improvident emigration which recent travellers in America have presented to the public, we confess, that we do prefer our country with all its real and imaginary evils, to any other in the world. We do not suppose that this anonymous author will gain many converts to his sentiments, or induce many reflecting persons to quit the comforts of Old England, for the precarious and uncomfortable life of a backwood's-man in North America. His poem is evi-

dently the production of a superior mind; and though we cannot but disapprove of its subject, justice requires us to add, that *even after Johnson*, it is both an animated and able imitation of Juvenal.

Thoughts on the Funding and Paper System, and especially the Bank Restriction, and resumption of Cash Payments, as connected with the national distresses; with Remarks on the Observations of Mr. Preston, and Sir John Sinclair. Addressed to the Landed Interest. By N. J. Dennison, Esq. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Hone, London, 1819.

A dispassionate and well-written tract, which will doubtless be read with interest, whenever the question relative to the Bank Restriction shall again be agitated.

An Analysis of the Fifth Book of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, being a particular defence of the Church of England. By the Rev. B. Kennicott, A. B. 8vo. 5s. Rivington, London, 1819.

This analysis or abridgment appears to be faithfully executed, and will doubtless prove useful to candidates for the Clerical Office, for whose use it is immediately designed. It may also be read with advantage, by those who are desirous of seeing the arguments, which may be urged in behalf of the established church, briefly and perspicuously stated.

Elements of Medical Logic, illustrated by Practical Proofs and Examples; including a Statement of the evidence respecting the contagious nature of the Yellow Fever. By Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. 8vo. Underwood, London, 1819.

Medicine being an art beset with every species of fallacy, it is of the utmost importance that those who engage in it, should be aware of this; and that they should so discipline their minds, by a knowledge of the laws of evidence and the rules of investigation, as not to fall into either of the extremes of scepticism or credulity, to both of which the human mind, in different circumstances, is so prone. Dr. Blane has therefore conferred no small benefit on the medical profession, by expanding with perspicuity and accuracy, the physiology, pathology, and therapeutics of the medical mind;—in other words, in what medical truth consists, what are the difficulties that have obstructed its progress, and by what means they may be obviated. To medical men, whose opinions are so often required by coroners' inquests, this volume will be found an invaluable manual.

Literary Register.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, on, or before the 10th day of each month, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand or published for this department of the Work.

BOOKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

ARTS, FINE.

The History and Antiquities of Westminster Abbey, Part VII. by E. W. Brayley, is now ready for publication; together with Thirty Views in Islington and Pentonville, from drawings by Mr. Pugin, with historical and descriptive sketches by the same author.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Early in May, will be published, by Richard Baynes, a Catalogue of Old and New Books. Part I. containing a large collection of Theology and Sermons, including the valuable library of a minister deceased, amongst which are many of a rare occurrence, with a collection of original MSS. Sermons.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Andrew Melville, containing illustrations of the Ecclesiastical

and Literary History of Scotland, during the latter part of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century. With an Appendix, consisting of Original Papers. By Thomas McCrie, D.D. Minister of the Gospel, Edinburgh, and Author of the Life of Knox, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Life of Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart. By the Rev. James Baker, his Nephew and Executor, with a portrait, 8vo.

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EDUCATION.

Conversations on Geology, in a duodecimo volume, will soon appear.

HISTORY.

The Court of England, in 1626. Being a Translation of Marshal Bassompierre's Account of his Embassy to London, with Notes and Commentaries, 8vo.

Miss Lucy Aikin has nearly ready, in an octavo volume, Memoirs of the Court of King James the First.

A Narrative of the Sufferings and Fate of the Expedition to the Rivers Orinoco and Apure, in South America; which sailed from England in November 1817, and joined the patriotic Forces of Venezuela and Caracas. By G. Hippisley, Esq. late Colonel of the first Venezuelan Hussars, in the Service of the Republic, and Colonel Commandant of the British Brigade in South America, with portraits and a map, 8vo.

MINERALOGY.

Mr. Wm. Phillips has in the press, a new and greatly improved edition of his Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy, in a small octavo volume.

MISCELLANIES.

Mr. J. F. L. Williams will soon publish, in two octavo volumes, illustrated by engravings, an Historical Account of Inventions and Discoveries in those Arts and Sciences that are of utility or ornament to man.

On the 1st of June, will be published, handsomely printed in 8vo, with engravings, price 7s. 6d. sewed, Number 1, of The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, exhibiting a View of the Progress of Discovery in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, Practical Mechanics, Geography, Statistics, and the fine and useful Arts.—To be continued Quarterly.

The Court and Parliament of Beasts; translated from the *Animali Parlanti* of Giambattista Casti. By Stewart Rose, foolscap, 8vo.

Letters of the Rt. Hon. J. Philpot Curran, to H. Weston, esq. written on his first coming to London, in 1773, are in the press.

A Collection of Letters, relative to public events in the latter half of the 17th century, from the originals in the archives of the Rawdon family in Ireland, with an introduction and notes, is printing.

Mr. J. Goodwin, Veterinary Surgeon to the Prince Regent, will soon publish, an Account of the various Modes of Shoeing Horses employed by different nations, in octavo, with plates.

Dr. Busby is engaged on a General History of Music, from the earliest times to the present, with the lives of eminent composers; intended to form two octavo volumes.

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E. D. Haynes, esq. translator of Ovid's *Epistles*, has in the press, *Pastorals*, *Rugiero*, and other Poems.

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Mr. Geo. Weir is preparing for the press, *Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Horncastle*, and several neighbouring parishes, in Lincolnshire, with engravings.

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Schools of Instruction.

The council of Regency of the city of Antwerp, has opened a Subscription, headed by all its Members, for the purpose of establishing a School of mutual instruction for five hundred Scholars.

The municipal council of the town of Bruges has also opened a Subscription list, the proceeds of which will be employed in establishing a School for the Poor; in which the new method of teaching will be employed.

New Journal.

Belgium will also derive further advantages in favour of Literature, from the publication of a *Bulletin* of information, Literary and Scientific, which will appear monthly.

FRANCE.

Numbers and Characters of the Journals: with incidental Remarks.

It may be possible in France, but it would be impossible in England, to compose such a work as *Notices Historical and Bibliographical of all the Journals and Periodical Works published in 1818*. The names of contributors to most works of reputation among ourselves, are concealed with some care; and we have known writers disbanded from a corps, because their names were becoming too public. Whether this be right or wrong, we do not say; but, it is well known, that a Review in which each writer was expected to avow his article (under the late Mr. Cumberland) advanced to a very few numbers, before it closed. It is not so in France; there the public is as well informed on the subject, as here our Stamp-Office is, by means of the Securities given for all Newspapers. One consequence is, that the adverse opinions occasionally given respecting works, lead to squabbles and recriminations, to the great amusement of the Public; but, little to the advantage of the Belles Lettres, generally speaking.

Be that as it may, the Author of this work announces that it comprises a Notice
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of all the Journals, Works, or Collections, that have been published periodically,—that have been born,—that have lived, or have died, during the course of the year. I have given under each of them bibliographical details, and sometimes anecdotes: I have named their Editors; in short, I have denoted with precision the *tone of colour* of each journal, its leading opinions, and the party division to which it belongs.

The author divides his subject into twelve sections: 1. Daily Journals, of which he reckons eight. 2. Political and Literary Journals, not published daily, four. 3. Journals and Collections purely literary, nineteen. 4. Journals and Collections either wholly religious, or chiefly so, seven. The author includes in this division, a work called *Hermes* or *Masonic Archives*; which seems somewhat strange; but his apology is, that he could not find where else to put it. 5. Journals or collections which combine politics, literature, and the arts, of these sixty-two. 6. Journals devoted to the Sciences, Philosophy, Natural History, Mathematics, &c. sixteen. 7. Journals of Medicine and the Medical Sciences, fourteen. 8. Journals principally legal, Maritime, Commercial, and Military, seventeen. 9. Journals made up of Advertisements, Play-bills, and other notices, (for Paris only,) eight. 10. Journals in foreign, or in the dead languages, five; that is to say, one in the Portuguese, three in the English, and one in Latin. 11. Journals referring to Music, four. 12. Country Journals; these are calculated at more than a hundred. In Britain they are nearer to three hundred. The whole of the Journals published in Paris, amounts annually to one hundred and fifty.

This pamphlet is well adapted to meet the natural curiosity of the French people; it swarms with proper names, and should it be fortunately preserved, may convey to posterity, numbers which otherwise would never have been known. It will also interest the bibliographers, who will find in it curious and useful details. It is acknowledged, that many men who have risen to eminence in the republic of letters, have begun their labours in periodical journals: it must also, be confessed, that many men of no ordinary talents, do at

this time, contribute to the information and amusement of the public, in periodical journals; and that journals have no small influence on the public mind, and feeling, since they are read by thousands, who read nothing else. Our pages, also, announce the institution of new journals, in almost every part of the world, and seldom a month passes, in which two or three are not reported. On the whole, therefore, the effect of this description of literature cannot but be exceedingly great: it has taken fast hold of the public mind, and will, no doubt, retain a decided and operative influence. That this should always be correct, were too much to expect; but, that it is beneficial on the whole, we presume does not admit of doubt.

Were it possible that similar means of information had descended to us from the ages of antiquity, with what delight should we peruse the *pros* and *cons* of those times. We now scarcely know what confidence to put in any historian of the few which have come down to us; and, at least, we desire to ascertain his party, before we trust him. More than that, we endeavour by comparing several historians to discover the bias of each; and the differences we endeavour to adjust by some balance, either real or imaginary. In short, though Napoleon disclosed his dread of the truth, when he ordered castrated editions of the principal ancient writers to be printed, and adopted *in usum Scholarum*,—*in gratiam juventutis*, yet his plea that they were vitiated by party spirit, was but too well-founded in the infirmities of Human Nature. Had periodical journals existed, one would have corrected another; and where the whole were under a censure so strict as that established by the ex-Emperor, those foreign countries which were in opposition to his tyranny, would not have failed to preserve a very different version of all important events and documents, whether proclamations, addresses, mystifications, or bulletins.

GERMANY.

Universities Patronized.

We know not well what to make of the present organization, or disorganization of the University of Germany. If

reports may be credited, the character and conduct of the Students in several of them is extremely unfavourable, and even atrocious. We allude to the late fightings in some: and to the murder of M. Kotzebue; said to have been planned in another. It is understood that the Prussian Government has found itself under the necessity of closing and remodeling some, (see our last Number,) and of keeping a strict watch over others.

Elsewhere, the disposition of Government to favour literature has been productive of considerable advantages to similar institutions.

The three Universities of Wurtzburgh, Erlangen, and Landshut, have lately been much patronized by the Bavarian Government. The first has received a new organization: the number of its Professors is augmented; and its Library has received considerable accessions of literary treasures. The University of Altdorf, which was suppressed in 1809, has been combined with that of Erlangen; the library of which, has received by this union, an addition of 40,000 volumes. The Government has also made a present to this University of the residence formerly occupied by the Dowager Margravine Caroline of Brandenburg, at Bayreuth. The garden of this residence is to be converted into a Botanic Garden, and the buildings which surround it will be employed in those clinical operations which are at once benevolence to the poor, and Schools of instruction to the Student. Several highly estimable men of learning and of skill have been called from different foreign countries to fill the vacant chairs in the University of Erlangen. As to that of Landshut, the funds of its income have been equally augmented, and the prosperity of this University increases in a rapid progress; as also does that of the others.

Perhaps our readers are hardly aware of the importance attached to the selection of Professors in the Universities of Germany; but, the fact is, that when opportunities offers by means of vacancies in the chairs, it is the interest of Government to obtain the most celebrated and most popular Professors to fill them. Hence, sometimes, arises a competition of no small interest, for the acquisition of a distin-

guished man of letters: for it is well understood, that not only will such a one be followed by Students, and the University where he presides will be thronged, but the effects of his reputation and skill may become permanent; and their benefits may be experienced in succeeding generations; to the great advantage of the State, as well as of the University.

Greek Learning: New Editions.

The great Dictionary, German and Greek of the learned Hellenist, Schneider, in two volumes quarto, has lately been reprinted at Leipsick, at the very moderate price of 25s. to Subscribers, and 40s. to non-Subscribers. This work is spoken of as the most complete of its kind; and this edition as being carefully revised.

New Journal Announced.

At Weimar a new journal is announced, under the title of *Vorwaerts* (Forward). It will include as well Politics, as general Science.

GREECE.

Manificence in favour of Science.

M. Koumas, Director of the New Greek Collège at Smyrna, is arrived at Vienna, for the purpose of causing several works to be printed. He has already published the first two volumes of his *Course of Philosophy*, composed in Modern Greek; to which is prefixed a letter to M. F. Mauros, containing salutary advice to his Compatriots, and exposing the fallacies of those friends to Despotism, who oppose the propagation of knowledge and learning. The same author has translated into Modern Greek, and published them for the benefit of his countrymen, *Schell's Elementary Chronology*, translated from the French; and *Tenneman's Abridged History of Philosophy*, translated from the German. These are dedicated to M. Nicolaides, a Greek Merchant, settled at Odessa, who has paid the expences of publishing these works for the advantage of the rising generation. More than three hundred copies of them have been given by order of M. Nicolaides, to young Students, who have distinguished themselves, by their promptitude in learning, and by their good conduct and fair character.

HOLLAND.

Foreign Colonies.

Lately has been published at Amsterdam, by Major General J. Van den Bosch, a General View of the Dutch Establishments in Asia, America, and Africa, considered with respect to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and also Philosophically, &c. The subject is certainly interesting, and susceptible of much elucidation if it be correctly treated, and free from that selfish bias which too often renders the speculations of European writers little better than useless.

INDIES: EAST.

The following Works have been published from the Calcutta Press, during the course of one year; 1817-18. The exertions made, and making, to provide for the good government and well being of the natives, cannot be too highly appreciated; and in this view every work is important, whether it be in its nature preparatory only, or adapted to the purposes of the finished student, and official character.

An Elementary Analysis of the Laws and Regulations, enacted by the Governor in Council, at Fort William, in Bengal, for the Civil Government of the British Territories under that Presidency. Vol. III. By John Herbert Harrington, President of the Council of the College of Fort William, and late Professor, under that institution, of the Laws and Regulations.

The History of Timour, in the original Arabic, written by Ahmud Bin Moohummud of Damascus in Syria, generally known by the name of Ibno Arab Shah. Collated with four Manuscript Copies of the work, and corrected for the Press, by Shykh Ahmud-oobno Moohummud il Ansareyool Yumeenee Yuosh Shirwanee, a native of Arabia, now employed in the Arabic Department of the College of Fort William, Calcutta; Printed at the Press of the Editor, 1818.

"The present edition was undertaken at the recommendation of Dr. Lumsden, the Persian and Arabic Professor, who found the errors in the editions of Golius and Manger, so very numerous and perplexing, that it was only by means of conjectural emendations in every page, that he

was able to peruse the work. These errors will be found corrected in the present edition, which has been carefully collated with four valuable Manuscripts, and the Editor anxious, to render the work as extensively useful as possible, has inserted the vowel points throughout. *Extract from the Preface of Captain Lockett.*

Hatim Ta,ee, a romance in the Persian language: Revised and corrected under the superintendence of James Atkinson, Esq. and published, with the approbation of the College Council, for the use of the Junior Students in the College of Fort William, Calcutta, 1818

"The illustrious personage, whose marvellous adventures are recorded in the following Romance, was equally celebrated among mankind for his wisdom, his valour, and his liberality. The surname of Ta,ee, which he bore, was common to his tribe. He flourished before the birth of Moohummud, and his sepulchre may still be seen at a village, called *Aooaredh*, in *Arabia*.

"The examples of the liberality of Hatim are almost universally known. The most famous of them is that which relates to an Ambassador of the Greek Emperor, who was sent express to demand, on the part of his master, the most valuable horse in the possession of Hatim. The noble-minded Arab, before he was acquainted with the object of the mission, and owing to the hardship of the times, having nothing in his house which might enable him to give a suitable entertainment to his guest, ordered his finest horse to be killed for that purpose! This circumstance is recorded by D'Herbelot as an example of the highest generosity. The wonderful feats described in the present volume, are intended to illustrate the same disposition.

"In selecting these wild and fabulous tales for publication, the object was to supply the Junior Students in the College of Fort William, with a Class Book at once easy, correct, and amusing. The work has no pretensions to elegance of style; it is, however, highly popular among the Natives, and it appears to be well calculated for the purpose of familiarizing the beginner with the idiom and

structure of the Persian language, and preparing him for the study of more difficult compositions."—*Preface.*

The *Kuzeedu* of *Ibno Zohyr*, in the original Arabic, with a commentary by *Shykh Ahmud*, the learned Editor of the *Kamoos*, *Timour*, and other works. This Poem is one of the most celebrated in the Arabic language and indispensably requires to be accompanied by a commentary, without which it cannot be read by a foreigner, and scarcely perhaps by very many of the Arabs.

The *Annals* of the College of Fort William, containing the following heads:

1st. The Marquis of Wellesley's Minute in Council, establishing the College.

2d. Report of a Committee, (consisting of Messrs. Barlow, Harington, Kirkpatrick, Edmonstone, and Blaquiere), appointed in July, 1800, to ascertain the progress made in the Hindoostance and Persian languages, by the Junior Civil Servants, who were directed in February, 1799, to attend Mr. Gilchrist, for instruction in those languages.

3d. An account of all the Public Disputations that have been held from the commencement of the Institution to the present time, together with the Discourses of the Visitors delivered each year.

4th. The Statutes of the College now in force.

5th. A general list of all works patronized, or encouraged by the College, or alluded to in the speeches of the Visitors, classed and arranged under their respective languages, intended to show at once what has been accomplished under the auspices of the Institution.

6th. A list of the names and designations of the present College Council, the Officers, Professors and Examiners, who have at any time been employed since the first institution of the College.

7th. An alphabetical list of the Students, Civil and Military, shewing the date of their admission, the period of leaving College, the rank held by them in the scale in general proficiency of their year, and lastly in what page or pages of the book their names are mentioned.

By Thomas Roebuck, Captain in the Madras Native Infantry, Examiner in the

College of Fort William, and late Assistant Secretary to the Council of the College of Fort William.

Boorhani Qatiu, a Dictionary of the Persian language, explained in Persian; Alphabetically arranged according to the system of European Lexicons: comprising the whole of the Words, Phrases and Metaphors, in the Furhungi Juhangeeree, the Mujmuool Foor of Soorooree, the Soormu,e Sooluemanee, and the Suhah ool Udwiyu, together with many Words and Terms, from the Puhluvee, Duree, Zhund o Pazhund, Greek, Syriac, Arabic, Turkish, and other languages; with a short Grammar prefixed, by Moohummud Hoosuen Ibni Khuluf Oot-Tubreezee, poetically styled Boorhan: To which is added, an Appendix: consisting of the Moolhuqat of the Boorhani Qatiu; the Khatimu or Appendix to the Furhungi Jehangeeree, together with a collection of Words, Phrases, Metaphors, and Proper Names, extracted from the Buhari Ujum, and various other authorities. The whole arranged, collated with 13 Copies of the Work, carefully corrected, revised, and the Text occasionally illustrated with Persian Notes. By Thomas Roebuck, Captain in the Madras Native Infantry; Examiner in the Bruj Bhasha, Persian and Arabic Languages; Acting Assisting Hindoostance Professor in the College of Fort William, and Member of the Asiatic Society. With the assistance of ten learned Natives.

ITALY.

The Tiber to be Explored.

We learn from Rome that expectation is alert respecting the success of the undertaking to explore the bed of the Tiber, in search of Antiquities; and at the same time to deepen and cleanse that river. The Subscription for this purpose is patronized by several persons of rank; and the operations are expected to begin on the first of June, under the direction of Sig. Naro.

Agriculture Patronized.

Four Schools of Practical Agriculture have lately been established in the Neapolitan province of Moliso; the country of the ancient Samnites.

PRUSSIA.

Noble Present: Botany.

The Herbal of the celebrated Botanist, Willdenow, has lately been purchased by the King, who has presented it to the University of Berlin.

RUSSIA.

New School in Georgia.

The chief of Georgia inaugurated on the 15th of November last, a School which the Russian General Yermolow, had caused to be built at Teflis; for the education of the children of the superior classes in that province.

SPAIN.

Schools of Instruction, Patronized.

The System of mutual Instruction, known among us, as that of Bell and Lancaster, has lately been translated into Spanish, and published at Madrid. King Ferdinand has accepted the dedication of this work; and has taken the publication under his protection. We may, therefore, hope that he will also take the Schools founded on it, under his protection also; the result of which cannot but be of essential, in fact, of vital benefit to Spain.

SWEDEN.

Ancient Hieroglyphics, on Rocks.

Hitherto we have looked for Hieroglyphics in Egypt only; but a learned man of the University of Lund, M. Brunius, has discovered a considerable number of inscriptions cut in rocks: of these he has published a *Programma*, which induces the learned to hope for the speedy appearance of a more detailed work on the subject. According to the best estimate that can now be formed of them, they are Hieroglyphics of very remote antiquity.

If the reader should recollect what has been said on the written rocks of North America, in the State of Massachusetts, if we rightly recollect, this article will appear to combine an interest, not obvious at first sight. As those inscriptions are on rocks exposed to the action of water, it has been doubted whether they were the works of people of remote antiquity, or cracks and crevices produced by the abrasion of the stream, &c. during a lapse of ages. If any similarity should be found between the

characters of these in Sweden and those in America, the subject may receive elucidation. That it was customary to inscribe important memorials on rocks, intended to inform distant posterity, appears from the allusion of the Patriarch Job, who speaks of it as a customary thing,—and, no doubt, very ancient, even in his day.

The Gatherer.

No. XXVIII.

"I am but a gatherer, and dealer in other mens' stuff."

A Froggish Concert.

To a person coming at once from England, says a recent traveller (Dr. Clarke), the appearance is new and strange; but that which offered the greatest novelty to our party, was the loud and incessant chorus of myriads of frogs, the whole way from Lubeck to Eutin. To call it croaking, would be to convey a very erroneous idea of it, because it is really harmonious; and we gave to these reptiles the name of *Holstein Nightingales*. Those who have not heard it, would hardly believe it possible for any number of frogs to produce such a powerful and predominating clamour. The effect of it, however, is certainly not displeasing; especially, after sun-set, when all the rest of animated nature is silent, and seems to be at rest. The noise of any one of them, singly, as we sometimes heard it near the road, was, as usual, disagreeable, and might be compared to the loudest quacking of a duck; but when, as it generally happened, tens of thousands, nay millions, sang together, it was a choral vibration, varied only by cadences of sound, something like those produced upon musical glasses; and it accorded with the uniformity which twilight cast over the woods and waters.

Chesterfield and Lamb.

The late residence of the Duke of York, in Piccadilly, now the Albany, was originally built by Mr. Lamb, the grandfather of the present Member for Westminster. When it was first completed, Mr. Lamb remarked to the witty Earl of Chesterfield,

that he did not know how to distinguish it properly as the family town residence, because it would appear rather awkward to call it *Lamb House*. "The difficulty, my dear Sir," replied the Peer, "is easily removed, by calling it *House Lamb*!"

Origin of Ranks.

Alexander Barclay, a priest of Devonshire, who died at a great age in 1532, wrote the much quoted but indifferent *Ship of Fools*, but is more memorable for having been the earliest writer of Eclogues in our language. His description of rural life presents a miserable picture of the peasantry of that age. The speakers in one of his Eclogues (says Mr. Campbell, in his "*Specimens of British Poets*," lie littered among straw, for want of a fire to keep themselves warm; and one of them expresses a wish that the milk for dinner may be curdled, to save them the consumption of bread. In one of his moral apologues, Adam, he tells us in verse, was one day abroad at his work—Eve was at the door of the house, with her children playing about her; some of them, while she was "kembing," says the poet, prefixing another particle, not of the most delicate kind, to describe the usefulness of the comb. Her Maker having deigned to pay her a visit, she was ashamed to be found with so many ill-dressed children about her, and hastened to stow a number of them out of sight; some of them she concealed under hay and straw, others she put up the chimney; and one or two into a "tub of draff." Having produced, however, the best-looking and the best-dressed of them, she was delighted to hear their Divine Visitor bless them, and destine some of them to be Kings and Emperors, some Dukes and Barons, and others Sheriffs, Mayors, and Aldermen. Unwilling that any of her family should forfeit blessings while they were going, she immediately drew out the remainder from their concealment; but when they came forth, they were so covered with dust and cobwebs, and had so many bits of chaff and straw sticking to their hair, that, instead of receiving benedictions of promotion, they were doomed to vocations of toil and poverty suitable to their dirty appearance. Such is Mr. Barclay's account of the origin of different ranks in society; from which

it appears, that we poor fellows who are born to labour in this world, inherit the destiny from our earliest progenitors being, perhaps, stuck, into the "draff tub!"

Anecdote of Foote.

This facetious actor, while passing down St. James's Street, was suddenly accosted by a person whom he had seen before, and who begged to ask his advice under very peculiar circumstances. "What is the matter, my dear fellow?" said Foote. "Why," said the other, "I have just been thrown out of that window," pointing to a window in an upper story of a house, still devoted to pursuits similar to those followed on that day. "In the name of fortune," cried Foote, "what could have led to this?" "Oh," said the other, "I was playing at cards, and being accused of cheating, without any further hesitation I was seized by the neck, and chucked into the street. I shall certainly go to a lawyer and bring an action—wouldn't you advise me to do so?" "No," says Foote, "I would not indeed advise you to do any such foolish thing." "What then?" said the other. "Why," concluded Foote, "nothing can be more foolish than to go to lawyers upon such occasions, for they generally get all the money, and their clients all the disgrace; but if you will take my advice in future, when you are disposed to play in the same way, take care that you keep on the ground floor, and then if you should be thrown out of the window, your fall will not be so great."

Horse Advertised.

A parish clerk in a chapel-of-ease, at Meltham, in Yorkshire, being ordered to advertise a horse, thus described it: "Stolen, or otherwise conveyed from Hallam, near Bedlam, a horse 15 hands high, four white feet and a black one. God save the King with a pack-saddle on his back!"

Shut the Door!

Among the peculiarities of the late Dr. Burney, were two of a very innocent kind; the first was, the possession of the best wine, of the best vintage; the next, a dread of a fresh current of air. Shut the door! was the first salutation uttered by him, to any one who entered his apartment, and but few of his associates ever neglect-

ed this rule. This custom, it seems, did not abandon him even on the most critical and trying occasions; for it is said, that having been robbed while returning home one evening in his own carriage, along the Greenwich-road, by a couple of foot-pads, who were more eager in obtaining his money than contributing to his accommodation, he called them back in a peremptory tone, and while they were wondering at what he wanted with them, he exclaimed in his usual manner, and with his own peculiar emphasis, "Shut the door!" A voice accustomed to command produced the desired effect, and he was instantly obeyed.

A Lapland Interior.

We now advanced, says Dr. Clarke, and threw open the door of the tent: it was full of inmates, about seven persons in all, two men and two women, besides children. We presented them with two offerings most likely to ensure a welcome; namely, brandy and tobacco; the women swallowing the former, as greedily as the men, who, as it is well known, will almost part with life itself for the gratification of dram-drinking. We now seated ourselves with them in their tent. They had dark hair and tawny skins, but there was no appearance of filthiness. Their shirts were made of leather; their scull-cap either of woollen cloth, or of black plush; their shoes seldom worn in summer, were of the same nature as the labkas of the Russians, made of matted birch-bark. The outer garments of men and women resemble a Capuchin's cowl, fastened round the waist with a sash. This outer covering is only worn when they are abroad; and then they carry provisions in the large pouch which the bosom affords: this is moreover their summer dress. After we had sat for some time, a girl came in, who had been tending the rein-deer; her father being on the outside, in close conversation with our Pipping, our Lapland interpreter. We had previously given to this man the remainder of our brandy, about a pint, thinking he would husband it with great care; and we had seen him place it behind him, upon his bed, near the skirting of the tent. As soon as the girl entered, we called to the Pipping, desiring him to prevail on the father to allow his daughter a taste of the brandy, as she had lost her

share by being absent. The old man made no answer; but upon our repeating the request, he sily crept round the outside of the tent, until he came to the spot where the brandy was; when thrusting his arm silently beneath the skirting, he drew it out, and swallowed the whole contents of the bottle at a draught. We now offered to buy some rein-deer cheese, which is white, and not unlike the Cottenham cheese, made near Cambridge: he said he would supply us with any quantity for brandy, but refused money. Another Lapp brought us some of the cheese as a present, hoping to get a dram; but our stock of spirituous liquor was already consumed. The brandy seemed, moreover, to have effect; for the chief looking very wise, began to sing. We begged for a Lapland song, and it was granted. With both his fists clenched, and thrusting his face close to that of Mr. Pipping, as if threatening to bite him, he uttered a most fearful yell: it was the usual howl of the Laplanders, consisting of five or six words repeated over and over, which when translated, occur in this order:

Let us drive the Wolves!
Let us drive the Wolves!
See they run:
The Wolves run!

The boy also, our guide, sang the same ditty. During their singing they strained their lungs so as to cause a kind of spasmodic convulsion of the chest, which produced a noise like the braying of an ass. In all this noise there was not a single note that could be called musical; and it is very remarkable, that the Laplanders have not the smallest notion of music. (*Travels in Sweden, Lapland, &c.*)

Seeming to Dine.

A Prince who was much celebrated at the Court of Bonaparte, one day ordered a table sufficient to contain 60 covers. The tradesman having brought it, his Highness directed that it should be placed in the dining-hall, in order that he might see whether it was large enough. The Prince laid it was too small for 60 persons to sit down to it conveniently. The tradesman was of a different opinion. After a long discussion, he resolved to put the question to the proof. He sent one of his valets to the masons who were then employed at

some building in the Place de Carousel, with an order that sixty of them should immediately come to him. The workmen were at first surprised at this sudden invitation, and thought that his Highness wanted to have some work executed in a great hurry.—They washed their hands and faces, put on their coats, and repaired to the Prince. They were introduced into the dining-hall. The Prince had sixty plates put on the table, and as many chairs placed round it. He ordered them to sit down; their astonishment was redoubled, but they obeyed. The greater part of them supposed that Monseigneur had received good news from the armies, and that he was about to drink to the health of the warriors, and they were in the best disposition to officiate on the occasion, when the Prince ordered them to perform the following manoeuvres:—“Raise your elbows—appear as if you were drinking—seem as if you were cutting something on your plates—stretch out the right arm.” After the sixty workmen made every movement in imitation of persons at an entertainment, his Highness being satisfied that the table could contain sixty guests, sent these people back to their work, undertaking to indemnify them for the time they had lost.

Increase of Attornies.

In the Rolls of Parliament, A. D. 1445, is a petition from the Commons of two counties in England, stating that the number of *attornies* had lately increased from *six* or *eight* to *twenty-four*, whereby the peace of these counties had been greatly interrupted by suits. The commons therefore petition, that it may be ordained that there shall be no more than *six* common attornies for Norfolk, the same number for Suffolk, and *two* for the city of Norwich. Any other person acting as an attorney to forfeit *twenty shillings*.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS OF

Benevolence.

—*Homo sum:*
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

NATIVE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

It is only of late, that experience has produced a general conviction of the

great importance of schools in our Indian possessions ; and, the rapidity with which education is advancing in this immense empire offers the most complete proof of the practicability of the system pursued and affords the most encouraging prospects of the moral and religious improvement of the rising generation in this remote, but highly interesting quarter of the world. We have often alluded to this subject in our former numbers, and at p. 260 of the present volume, will be found a notice of the "Bombay Native Schools," and a p. 262 some particulars of very useful institutions, the "Calcutta School Book Society."

It is now our pleasing task to record, that the education of the hundred millions of people in India under the influence of England, begins to fix the attention and to receive the support, not only of Societies, but of all classes of persons : the British Governments, and some of the native authorities, the Governor General, the Bishop of Calcutta, Chaplains, Missionaries, Military Officers, European Ladies and Gentlemen, resident in India, and even the rich natives themselves, all unite to promote the education of children. Already, from thirty to forty thousand native children, are receiving those blessings of education, which are to redeem them from the idolatry of their forefathers, and to render them useful members of society. And this number is continually and rapidly increasing. Can superabundant wealth be better employed than in fostering and promoting this great and good work.

The necessity of education is affectingly demonstrated to every intelligent observer, by the Serampore Missionaries, in the following excellent observations, taken from their "Hints."

Not only are the people, in general, destitute of every just idea of God ; but they can scarcely be said to be fully impressed with the importance of a single principle of morality. They have no just idea of the objects of nature so constantly before them—of the sun, moon, and stars—of the clouds, the winds, the rains—of the earth, on which they dwell—of the groves, the trees, and plants, which surround them—of the domestic animals, which they nourish ; nor, in a word, of the flowing stream, the buzzing insect, or of the plant which creeps over their lowly shed. To them the sun retires behind a mountain ; the rain from heaven is given by a god whom they are in the

habit of despising and vilifying ; the rainbow is the bow of Rama ; the river is a deity ; the birds, the beasts, and even the reptiles around them, are animated by the souls of their deceased relatives. Falsehood and uncleanness are nothing ; perjury a trifle ; and a failure in fidelity and probity, often a subject of praise : while ablution in the water of a river is deemed a due atonement for almost every breach of morality.

The wretched Schools which they have in their towns and villages are so few, that, on the average, scarcely one man in a hundred will be found who can read a common Letter. Printed books they have none, unless a copy of some book of the Scriptures should have found its way among them : and, as to manuscripts, they have scarcely one in prose ; but, if they possessed a multitude, their ignorance of their own language would render the perusal of an inaccurate and ill-written manuscript too formidable a task to be often attempted. Thus, with a regular and copious language of their own, nearly all who are ignorant of Sanscrit (which is not understood by one in ten thousand throughout India) are in a state of ignorance not greatly exceeded by that of those savage hordes which have no written language ; while numerous causes combine to sink them far below most savage nations, in vice and and immorality.

Add to this, that their knowledge of Arithmetic is scarcely less wretched. What avails their possessing Treatises in Sanscrit, both on Arithmetic and Geometry ? From these the common people derive about as much advantage as though they were written in Chinese. Hence, though some of them, through long habit, are expert in calculation, (as is the case with many in England unacquainted with a single rule of Arithmetic,) at School they learn even the four fundamental rules in so wretched a manner, that an English Boy of eight years old would, in a few minutes, resolve a question in multiplication or division, the solving of which would cost them an expence of time scarcely to be credited.

The complete absence of all just ideas is the chief cause of that degradation of public morals so evident in this country. The doctrine of the Metempsychosis, carried to the extent to which it is in India, while it seems to exalt man to the state of a God, by terming him an identical part of the Deity, in reality sinks his

ideas of the Deity to the level of every thing immoral and degrading; while men's maintaining that God does every thing within them, takes away all reverence for Him, and sets them free from every tie of moral obligation. The idea of the soul's passing from body to body, strips death of every thing awful, and humanity of every thing tender; and, instead of elevating the minds of Hindoos above terrene objects, renders them insensible to the finest feelings of humanity, and causes them to set scarcely any value on human life, even though it be the life of those who gave them existence. Thus those two grand principles, piety and humanity, which are the foundation of all virtue, both public and private, and which enter into the essence of religion, are almost extinguished in the mind of a Hindoo, by the natural operation of the system which he holds: and when to this we add that disregard of justice and all good faith, and that proneness to knavery, falsehood, and deceit, which instantly follow the absence of piety, justice, and humanity, we have before us all the great features of depravity visible in their general character.

The School Book Society, to which we have before alluded seeks to improve the natives in a knowledge of their own language, by the distribution of suitable tables and elementary works, which possess every advantage in point of legibility and appearance. On this subject the Baptist Missionaries have suggested some very important points; and they have, in a great measure accomplished, what they suggested. Some of these very sensible observations we shall subjoin, as they cannot be too widely circulated. If generally acted upon, they could not fail of producing the happiest results.

Their *System of Arithmetic* should be improved; and they should be made acquainted with the simplest and easiest method of solving those practical questions which are now so abstruse to them. This would be useful beyond merely enabling them to manage an account: the precision of thought and the habit of reasoning, which a thorough acquaintance with the fundamental principles of numbers tends to produce, are not useless, in strengthening the mind, and in fitting it for further advances in knowledge.

To this might be added a concise but perspicuous *Account of the Solar System*; preceded by so much of the laws of motion, and of attraction and gravity, as might be necessary to render the Solar System plain and intelligible.

This abstract of the Solar System might be followed by a compendious *View of Geography*. In this part it would be proper to describe Europe particularly, because of its importance in the present state of the world; and Britain might be allowed to occupy that pre-eminence among the nations which God has given her.

To these might be added a number of popular truths and facts relative to *Natural Philosophy*. In the present improved state of knowledge, a thousand things have been ascertained, relative to light, heat, air, water, meteorology, mineralogy, chemistry, and natural history, of which the Ancients had but a partial knowledge, and of which the Natives of the East have as yet scarcely the faintest idea. A knowledge of these facts would rectify and enlarge their ideas of various objects of nature around them; and might inflame a few minds, of a superior order, with an unquenchable desire to know why these things are so; and thus urge them to those studies, which, in Europe, have led to the discovery of these important facts.

To this view of the Solar System of the Earth, and of the various Objects which it contains, might, with advantage be added such a *Compendium of History and Chronology*, as should bring them acquainted with the state of the world in past ages, and with the principal events which have occurred since the Creation. It should commence with the Creation; and describe the primitive state of man, the entrance of evil, the corruption of the antediluvian age, the Flood, and the peopling of the earth anew from one family. The compiler should avail himself of all the light thrown on this subject by modern research and investigation: he should particularly notice the nations of the East; incorporating, in their proper place, the best accounts of both India and China. He should go on to state the call of Abraham; the giving of the Decalogue; the gradual revelation of the Scriptures; the settlement of Greece, and its mythology; the Trojan War; the Four great Monarchies; the Advent of the Saviour of Men; the persecution of the Christian Church; the rise of Manomedanism; the origin of the Papacy; the invention of printing, of gunpowder, and of the mariner's compass; the Reformation; the discovery of the passage to India by sea; and the various discoveries of modern science. Such a synopsis of History and Chronology would exceedingly

enlarge their ideas relative to the state of the world; certainly not to the disadvantage of Britain, which God has so exalted as to render her almost the arbitress of nations.

Lastly, it would be highly proper to impart to them just ideas of themselves, relative both to body and mind, and to a future state of existence, by what may be termed a *Compendium of Ethics and Morality*.

Although this *Compendium of Ethics* is mentioned last, it is not necessary that the communication of ideas so important in their nature, should be deferred till all the rest be acquired: it might be better to intersperse them among those already mentioned, that they might take deep root in the mind.

If we would therefore wish to improve the public morals of our Indian Fellow-Subjects, this must be attempted by the introduction of a remedy suited to the nature of the disease; by imparting to them that knowledge relative to themselves, to their responsibility for their actions, their state both here and hereafter, and the grand principles of piety, justice, and humanity, which may leaven their minds from the earliest youth.

Should any one say, "Effect this by at once introducing the Holy Scriptures into these Schools;" the measure is not so much objected to on account of any danger attending it, as from its not appearing to be the most efficient method which can be adopted. That the Scriptures contain every degree of information relative to the nature of man, his relation to God, and a future state, no one can deny. But is it to be expected, that an Indian Youth, totally unacquainted with the nature of the book, and the reading of whose parents and contemporaries has never been equal to a twentieth part of its contents, should be able, under the direction of a Heathen Teacher, to select precisely those truths which would meet the deficiency of his own ideas? It seems necessary, that those important facts, relative to the nature of man, a future state, our responsibility to God, &c. with which we in Europe are familiarized from our earliest infancy, should be laid down in a way no less clear and definite than those which relate to the solar system, natural philosophy, geography, and history. The *Compendium* containing these ideas might be drawn up in the words of Scripture, or otherwise; the

plainest and easiest language being adopted, and that of Scripture preferred when peculiarly suited, as in the case of a multitude of instances, to express the idea to a child.

We have not space to dilate further on this very interesting branch of the "Hints of Benevolence;" but must refer our readers for a mass of curious information on this subject, to the "Missionary Register," for March, 1819, in which will be found among a variety of other matter, a Survey of the meritorious labours of the Christian Knowledge Society, the Danish Mission, the Church Missionary Society, the Baptist Mission, the London Missionary Society, the American Board of Missions, the Wesleyan Missions, the Hindoo College at Calcutta, and the Calcutta School Book Society.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

—•••— CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The following description of the localities, where the river Ganges rises to day, will be read with great interest, not as a geographical document only, but as connected with the religion and tribes of the Hindoos. Our readers know, that the Ganges is a sacred stream; that it is understood to issue from the foot of a Goddess; that the Gods are supposed to rejoice at its appearance; and that many places of worship, temples, &c. stand, or did stand, in the vicinity. The reference made by Capt. Hodgson's guide, of the icicles, to the pair of Manades, shews the lively imagination of the people, as well as the prevalence and strong hold obtained by superstition;—by that superstition of which Capt. Hodgson was now at the spring and source.

On Monday Evening, August 10, a Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at Chouringhee, the Most Noble the

Marquis of Hastings, President, in the chair.

On this occasion the journal of a survey to the heads of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, by Captain Hodgson, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, was presented by the President. Captain Webb's survey in 1808, having extended from the Doon Valley to Cajane, near Reital, Captain Hodgson commences his scientific and interesting labours from the latter place, which by a series of observations he found to be in latitude $30^{\circ} 48' 28''$ N. The village of Reital, consists of about 35 houses, which are built of wood, and are two, or three stories high. He left Reital, on the 21st of May, 1817. On the 31st he descended to the bed of the river, and saw the Ganges issue from under a very low arch at the foot of the grand snow bed. The river was bounded to the right and left by high rocks and snow, but in the front, over the debouche, the mass of snow was perfectly perpendicular, and from the bed of the stream to the summit, the thickness was estimated at little less than 300 feet of solid frozen snow; probably the accumulation of ages, as it was in layers of several feet thick, each seemingly the remains of a fall of a separate year. From the brow of this curious wall of snow, and immediately above the outlet of the stream, large and hoary icicles depended. The Gangoutri Brahmin who accompanied Captain Hodgson, and who was an illiterate mountaineer, observed that he thought these icicles must be Mahadeo's hair, from whence, as he understood, it is written in the Shaster, the Ganges flows. Captain Hodgson thinks that the appellation of Cow's mouth is aptly given to this extraordinary debouche. The height of the arch of snow is only sufficient to let the stream flow under it. Blocks of snow were falling on all sides, and there was little time to do more than to measure the size of the stream; the mean breadth was 27 feet, the greatest depth about 18 inches, and the shallowest part 9 or 10 inches. Captain Hodgson believes this to be the first appearance in day light of the celebrated Ganges! Zealous in the prosecution of his inquiries, he attempted to proceed forwards, but was obliged to return, having frequently sunk in the snow, one

time up to his neck, and there being evident marks of hollows beneath.

The height of the halting place near which the Ganges issues from under the great snow bed, is calculated to be 12914 feet above the sea, and the height of a peak of the Himalaya, called St. George, by Captain Hodgson, is estimated to be 22,240 feet above the surface of the sea.

Captain Hodgson in his account of the course of the river Jumna, observes, that at Jumnoutri, the snow which covers and conceals the stream, is about 60 yards wide, and is bounded to the right and left by mural precipices of granite, it is $40\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and has fallen from the precipices above. He was able to measure the thickness of the bed of snow over the stream, very exactly, by means of a plumb line, let down through one of the holes in it, which are caused by the steam of a great number of boiling springs at the border of the Jumna. The thickness was 40 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The head of the Jumna is on the south west side of the grand Himalaya ridge; differing from the Ganges, inasmuch as that river has the upper part of its course within the Himalaya, flowing from the south of east to the north of west, and it is only from Sookie, where it pierces through the Himalaya, that it assumes a course of about south 20 west. The mean latitude of the hot springs of Jummoutri appears to be $30^{\circ} 58'$. Captain Hodgson made this observation April 21, 1817.

HEIGHTS OF THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS; AND OF PERPETUAL SNOW.

Capt. Webb some time ago transmitted to Mr. Colebrooke his observations on the Himalaya Mountains; from which that gentleman, as well as Capt. W. calculated their heights. He observes in a subsequent letter, that these heights were obtained *Barometrically* as well as *Geometrically*; and, that the agreement between these two modes of measuring, was very satisfactory. On the whole Capt. W. infers, after making all proper allowances for refractions, bearings, or other supposable causes of error.

1st. That 11,000 feet is an elevation, beyond that at which perpetual snow rests on the sides of the Himalaya.

2d. That a "good grassy plain" at the foot of the Neetee Pass, may be estimated at 6000 feet, and the summit of the pass itself, at 9500 feet.

Captain Webb compares these speculations with a Test, not inferior to the Meteorological Phenomena; viz. Barometrical Observation.

Barometrical height of places in the Bhootea Purguna of Jawahir, as computed from observations made in June 1817.

	Feet.
Reelakot Village, above Calcutta	10653
Murtolee	11327
Mapau	11082
Pauchoo	11284
Milum	11405
Ditto Temple	11681
Birjoo Village	11314
Boorphoo	10836

Between the Village Milum, and the Temple, are extensive fields of a kind of Barley, (Oo'a) and Buckwheat.—He procured some plants of Spikenard, (Jatamansi) from at least 1500 feet above Milum Temple.

The road from Milum to Tartary leads along the banks of a rapid mountain stream (and is consequently a continued ascent), four days journey for laden sheep and goats, and crossing the Snowy Chain on the fifth march. This road opens in July, at which time the Bhooteas find pasture for their sheep and goats, (though no fuel) even at the fourth halting ground—which allowing only 500 feet of ascent for each, will carry the limit of vegetation to 13500 feet.

On the 21st of June, 1817, Captain Webb's camp was 11630 feet above Calcutta, on a clear spot surrounded by a rich forest of Oak, Pine, and Rhododendra.—The surface covered with rank vegetation as high as the knee—and very extensive strawberry beds in full flower. Currant bushes remarkably numerous in blossom.—Soil a fat black mould.

On the 22nd of June, at 1 P. M. he reached the summit of Pil-goenta Churhae, 12642 feet above Calcutta.

The thick dense mist prevented his distinguishing distant objects—there was not the smallest patch of snow near him—and the surface, a fat black mould, from beneath which, at this altitude, the rock frequently peeps forth, and is here covered with Strawberry plants! (not yet in flower.) Dandelion, Butter-cups, and a multitude of small flowers.—The shoulder of the hill on the left, rose 400 or 450 feet above him, without a vesture of snow, enamelled with flowers to the very top, and shutting out from view the still higher parts of the ridge.—On the right the hill declines to a forest of Birch, Alpine, Rhododendron and Raga Pine about 500 feet, or less below. The hollows and dips of the hill, (much lower than the summit), where the drifting snow had accumulated in unusual quantities during the winter, still remained half filled, but with a mean temperature of 50°, their contents would of course quickly dissolve.

The Goatherds who were with Captain Webb, gave assurances that in July and August their flocks would be led to pasture on this ridge, (which continued to ascend to the eastward), as far above Pil-goenta Ghat, as that Ghat was higher than his camp on the 21st instant, (or 1000 feet,) which again brought the limit of vegetation to nearly the same elevation as before inferred.

But of this fact Captain Webb meant to require ocular demonstration.

By comparing these altitudes with those obtained by M. Walhenberg, [Comp Lit. PAN. O. S. vol. 10. p. 1016.]

Very instructive results may be obtained. The line of perpetual snow in the Alps and Switzerland is 7,000 or 8,000 feet; in the Pyrenees 8,100 feet; in Lapland it begins at 4,00 feet above the level of the sea.

SCULPTURE FROM PERSEPOLIS.

A letter from Lieutenant Taylor was read, presenting in the name of Captain Bruce, a specimen of the Sculpture of Persepolis, taken from the principal staircase of the Palace, the sides of which are ornamented with figures in various costumes, each apparently bringing some gift

to the monarch of the age, in which the structure was raised. The air of the whole series of ornaments on the staircase, and generally throughout these memorable ruins, are said to bear a resemblance to the ceremonies practised even at this day before the King of Persia on the anniversary of the *Nowroz*, at the vernal equinox, when individuals bearing gifts from the Vice-roys of the different provinces of the Empire are displayed, in an extended and successive line, in the presence of the monarch and his courtiers.

HOSPITAL FOR LEPERS.

A Hospital for the reception of Lepers has lately been projected; and we are glad to learn, that it is likely to meet with very considerable support from the liberality of the public. The number of wretched creatures labouring under leprosy, in and about Calcutta, calls for a measure of this kind, as the nature of the disorder precludes them from receiving benefit from any of the charitable institutions already established.

MADRAS.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

On Tuesday Sept. 8th, the Members of the Literary Society held their first evening Meeting at their Rooms, on the Mount Road, the Honorable Sir John Newbolt, President, in the Chair.

The President having congratulated the Members of the Society on the success which had attended their first endeavours to collect a library, the liberal donations to which, might he observed, he regarded as evincing a confidence in the public mind, with regard to the ultimate success of the Institution; proceeded to deliver to the Meeting an interesting Address, in the course of which he took a rapid and masterly sketch of the manner in which oaths are administered in different Countries, particularly in India.—The President, remarked, that the subject had been suggested by his professional pursuits, and he concluded with expressing a hope that his observations might prepare the way for further research into a matter not only very curious in itself, but of vital importance to the interests of public justice.

The President also repeated to the Meeting, as connected with the subject

of his discourse, a paper which had been drawn up in the English Language, by Mohummud Teepoo, the Mohummudan Interpreter of the Supreme Court, on the opinions entertained respecting oaths by the best Commentators on the Mohummudan law. The paper was read to the Meeting, and, both in the order of its arrangement, and in the style of the composition, it reflected great credit on the talents of the writer.

A paper was read to the Meeting, by Sir George Cooper, containing some highly curious and interesting observations on the articles of Indian merchandize enumerated in a rescript in Justinian's Digest of the Roman law.

The Acting Secretary presented to the meeting, on the part of Mr. B. Babington, a paper communicated by a Gentleman who has lately visited Palestine, containing an elegant and striking description of the ruins of Jaresh, a city of the ancient Decapolis, [said to be Pella Edit.]

A letter was read from Mr. Heath, at Salem, forwarding a valuable donation of books: and the Acting Secretary acquainted the Meeting that several Gentlemen had lately contributed very largely to the Library of the Society.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop; J. M'Kerrell, W. M'Taggart and C. M. Whish, Esquires; were elected Members of the Institution, and it was resolved that Sir Thomas Hislop should be requested to accept the situation of a Vice-President of the Society.

CHILDREN KIDNAPPED FOR BASE PURPOSES.

The following paragraph will not surprise those of our readers who recollect certain others which have appeared in our pages. The issuing of four writs in one day, with the acknowledged frequency of the crime throughout India, speaks sufficiently plainly the degraded state of morals and moral feeling, among a people of which some writers, not sufficiently acquainted with them, have spoken too highly.

The fourth and last Law Term for the present year,—the Advocate General moved for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to Shah Begum, to bring up the body of a child, which had been stolen from its Mother, and had been seen in the house of this person.—The Learned Advocate in moving for this Writ, observed that he understood it to be a very prevalent and common practice at this place, and indeed, generally over India, for persons to kidnap young children of the poorer class of inhabitants, and sell them to the higher orders to be brought up as slaves and prostitutes. The motion was granted, and three other Writs of a similar nature, issued were at the same time.

BOTANICAL ACQUISITION, FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Ship Lady Castlereagh, Captain G. Wellden, from Hobarts Town, the 26th of June, and Sydney the 1st of July, has arrived with a detachment of His Majesty's 46th Regiment.

Captain Wellden has brought out a very fine collection of plants from New South Wales, for the Queen of England; and one for the emperor of Austria.—They are in beautiful preservation, and are taken care of by one of the Kew gardeners, sent out for that purpose.

BOMBAY.

SICKNESS COUNTERACTED.

We have been cautious in communicating the most extensive intelligence that had reached us, respecting the ravages of the *Cholera Morbus*; but, we have the greatest pleasure in repeating the following paragraph, from the Bombay Courier of August 8, 1818.

We are happy to be able to state, that all the accounts from the Deccan received during the last week, relative to the *Cholera Morbus*, concur in the statement, that the practice adopted has been most successful in preventing the fatal effects of this dreadful malady. In cases wherein the application for relief was made in time, not more than one in a hundred had

died; but the disease had been generally fatal wherever any considerable delay had occurred in administering the medicines.

Where the disease attacked Europeans, copious bleeding has been adopted, and an early use of the hot bath had been found most beneficial in abating the violence of the spasms; which in some instances attacked the patients with such intensity, that it was necessary for the medical assistants to hold them down.

The disease is generally considered by the profession to be disappearing: in Poona, there have been only a very few cases, and it was supposed that in these instances the patients had arrived in that city with the seeds of the disease about them. We trust the very heavy rains we have had during the last week, will relieve us from all anxiety of a visitation of this fearful epidemic.

EXCESSIVE RAINS.

Bombay, Sept. 5, 1818.

The fall of rain here during the last month has not been excessive. The rains however, at Tinnah and on the continent in our immediate neighbourhood, have been very heavy; particularly on the 19th ult., when the rivers of Panwell and Apta overflowed their banks and did considerable mischief. We are sorry to learn, that, at Panwell, fifteen persons were drowned, and fifty houses destroyed. At Apta one hundred and fifty houses were swept away by the flood, several others were considerably damaged, and many gardens destroyed. We are happy to add, that, by the exertions of the Collector's people, no lives were lost at the latter place.

We are also informed that the rains throughout Guzerat have proved unusually heavy.

CEYLON.

SLAVES EMANCIPATED.

His Excellency the Governor has given Deeds of Emancipation to all the Slaves employed in the Leper and Pettah Hospitals, under the Superintendent of the Poor Funds. This measure is to be considered as indicating his Excellency's determination to promote the general abolition of that odious degradation of our

Fellow creatures, since in regard to the Slaves just now emancipated, they were Slaves only in name, for by his Excellency's particular directions they received the same wages as free Servants.

Poetry.

ODE TO ENTERPRIZE,

By Dr. E. D. Clarke,

Author of Travels in Sweden, Lapland, &c.

I.

On lofty mountains roaming,
O'er bleak perennial snow,
Where cataracts are foaming,
And raging north winds blow ;
Where hungry wolves are prowling,
And famish'd eagles cry ;
Where the tempests loud are howling,
And lowering vapours fly.

II.

Then at the peep of morning,
Bedeck'd with dewy tears,
Wild weeds her brows adorning,
Lo ! ENTERPRIZE appears :
While keen-eyed *Expectation*
Still points to objects new ;
See panting *Emulation*
Her fleeting steps pursue !

III.

List, List, Celestial Virgin !
And oh ! the vow record !
From groveling cares emerging,
I pledge this solemn word :—
By deserts, fields, or fountains,
While health, while life remains,
O'er LAPLAND's icy mountains,
O'er AFRIE's burning plains ;

IV.

Or, midst the darksome wonders
Which Earth's vast caves conceal,
Where subterranean thunders
The miner's path reveal ;
Where, bright in matchless lustre,
The lithal flowers* unfold,
And, midst the beauteous clustre
Beams efflorescent gold ;

* *Chrystals*, the blossoms of the mineral world ; disclosing the nature and properties of stones, as those of vegetables are made known by their flowers.

V.

In every varied station,
Whate'er my fate may be,
My hope, my exultation
Is still to follow thee !—
When age, with sickness blended,
Shall check the gay career ;
And death, though long suspended,
Begins to hover near.

VI.

Then oft in visions fleeting,
May thy fair form be nigh,
And still thy votary greeting,
Receive his parting sigh ;
And tell a joyful story,
Of some new world to come,
Where kindred souls, in glory,
May call the wanderer home !

EPIGRAM.

I scarce can blame thee, foolish Fly,
Vent'ring too near Elmira's eye,
For, giddy Fly, thou still delightest
To wanton where the beams are brightest,
And many a gaudy insect round
Doth court the death that thou hast found.

AN OLD ENGLISH COTTAGE,

[By Mr J. Smith.]

Sprinkled all o'er Augusta's smoky vale,
Fringing her roads full rightly as I guess,
Beslower'd around, and white from head to tail,
Upright and prim as bean in summer dress,
Are scores of things where citizens inhale
Their country breathings, nick-named "*cot-*
tages ;"
Away ! I hate them—'tis no treat to me
To see such apings of humility.
I like the pretty little homely thatch
Where lives a poor man—no, not very poor—
But such a man I mean as well can catch
From oven-mouth 'bout once a week or more,
Of wholesome wheaten bread, a goodly batch
To feed his children with—suppose there's
four—
Suppose there's six—ne'er mind—God bless him
with 'em ;
Provided he sufficient hath to give them.
Where all the live-long day right merrily
The simple housewife plies her daily care ;
Because, while her good man's a-field you see,
'Tis right the woman has her proper share :

I love to see her busy as a bee
 With things that *are not*, well as things that *are*;
 Lo! while she sings and spins, the bubbling pot
 Proclaims for supper there's something hot.

I like it standing where it full can catch
 The healthful breeze that blows some common
 o'er,

Where, from its half clos'd little wicket hatch,
 We view a wide expanse of hill and moor;

A slip of leather to upraise the latch,
 A bunch of woodbines drooping o'er the door.

Hark! two or three pigs are squeaking in the sty;
 Look! two or three shirts are hanging up to dry.

And oh! the pipe—brown jug—and summer seat
 Close by the garden-gate, where shadowing
 come,

Brim-full of tuneful birds and zephyrs sweet,
 Thick boughs that boast the apple and the plum.

I love to see the windows clean and neat,
 Half smother'd o'er with spice geranium—
 I do not mind a broken pane or two,
 Providing there's no petticoat thrust thro'.

A well-hedged garden—nicely planted out
 With herbs of all sorts, and flowers not a few,
 In comely order spread, or bunch'd about—
 Here the sweet pea, and there the bitter rue;
 And on the larger beds the emerald sprout
 Of winter greens that cup the silver dew,
 The bright red carrot, onion sweet and dry,
 Potatoe, turnip hard, and crinkled broccoli.

And oh! to see the chicks all budge to school!
 What if they pout? pish! nothing is the matter
 It shews th' unbending wife is skill'd to rule
 As well in decent learning, as the platter;
 To see the ducks come "gabbling o'er the pool,
 To claim their crumbs—O! 'tis a goodly
 clatter;
 Nay more, for, seeing that, one's thoughts do
 go forth,
 That they have useful hens, and eggs, and so
 forth.

TO THE SUN.

Hail, genial Orb! whose rays prolific spread
 O'er the wide bosom of creative earth;
 Whose fervid influence gilds the mountain head,
 And swarms the seeds of Nature into birth.
 To thee the Persian offers up his vow,
 Effecient means which make his bosom glow,
 Whose pow'r expands his leaves and fills his
 boughs,
 And makes the blossoms of his orchard grow.

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Brighten'd by thee, his long espaliers shoot,
 His Melons swell beneath thy vertic ray,
 His Vineyard spread, and prodigal of fruit,
 Oppose their blushes to the rip'ning day,
 Happy to trace of Heav'n th' unerring laws,
 Confess th' effect, and glorify the cause.

LINES BY MISS RADCLIFFE.

Oh! say, canst thou so soon forget
 Our early pledged affection,
 While yet in happier hours we met?

Hail! guiltless retrospection!
 Canst thou forget *thine own* request,
 In accents mildly breathings,
 Ere yet we heard the stern behest
 Which fate was wildly wreathing?

Canst thou forget that wizard dream,
 Which presaged much to-morrow?
 Oh! cherish'd, lov'd, distracted theme
 The gall of future sorrow!

Canst thou forget that vivid gleam
 Our wayward path that lighted?
 But oh! the crash—delusive beam!
 Our every hope was blighted.

The vow thine anguish wrung from me
 On record stands in Heaven;
 In lone devotion still to thee
 The pledge of faith is given.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

THESE, it will be seen, instead of being the peaceful abode of that science and literature which prepare youth for the great duties of life, are little better than hot-beds of lawless principle and conduct; the ignorance of the nurslings of faction which they contain is as gross as their morals. The melancholy termination of the life of Kotzebue, offers but too convincing a proof of these observations, and gives a peculiar interest to the following narrative, which we extract from a very excellent and amusing book of Travels, entitled "An Autumn near the Rhine."

Nothing can be imagined more striking than the contrast between an English and
 Z

a German University. In the former, the Gothic buildings, the magnificent colleges, the noble libraries, the chapels, the retired walks, the scholastic grace of the costume, are all so many interesting indications of the antiquity, the munificence, and the dignity of the institution. The University of Heidelberg is one of the most distinguished in Germany—but the constitution of a German University has necessarily no monument of architecture, no appendage of dignity, scarcely any decent building connected with it. The *Universitat Gebäude*, or public building, containing the library and the lecture-rooms of the Professors, barely comes under this last description. An Englishman might pass the town a dozen times without remarking any traces of its institutions, unless he happened to encounter a string of swaggering mustachioed youths, their hair flowing on their shoulders, without cravats, with pipes in their mouths, parading the streets with a rude impudence. These are the students, who resemble each other in all the Universities, in main points, both of costume and character. It is hardly necessary to say this is not an *ad academical* costume. A German student would disdain, as a pert young gentleman of this number told me, to wear a dress not of his own free choice; and his choice, under the influence of a luminous patriotism, takes the direction of reviving the *alt Deutsche Kleidung*, or the old costume of the worthy Germans three centuries ago. 'They were sturdy patriots and right good Germans, and stuck up for our liberties against the Emperor Charles and the Princes. We want some of this spirit in our days—therefore we will begin by copying them in their dress, and thus we shall introduce it.' This is the reasoning of the independent philosophers from fourteen to five and twenty, who attend lectures, if they please, when they please, and on what they please, in the Professors' rooms, at the Universities.

The Universities are, with slight variations, constructed upon the same plan. They are not, as in England, composed of Colleges, where the students are obliged to reside, forming large households under the controul of a Head; and submitting to wholesome regulations, both as to conduct and study. A German University

is little more than a place where there is a good library, and a collection of Professors, who read lectures to those who choose to attend them. They afford bare opportunities for study—with few facilities, no compulsion, no discipline, no subordination. The Professor reads his lecture, the student pays him for it. If he attends it, which he does or not as he likes, he walks off at the conclusion as independent of the Professor as a man of his drawing-master, at the end of the hour's lesson. There are, besides, private tutors who can be engaged for assistance, at leisure hours.

At Heidelberg, the University is divided into four faculties, divinity, jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy. Each department has several Professors; and a Pro-Rector, chosen annually among them, is the actual head of the University. The Grand Duke of Baden, in whose territory Heidelberg is comprised, is the nominal head under the title of Rector. There are a smaller and greater Senate chosen from the Professors, the former of which meets every fourteen days for transacting the business of the University—and four *Ephori*, who are said to superintend the industry and morals of the students, to correspond with their parents, &c. But these last have an office of little efficacy. Their admonition is without authority; for, short of the power of the police in criminal offences, the students are subject to no power whatever of punishment or controul. They can, consequently, neglect all study, and push their excesses to the verge of a breach of the law in defiance of Rector, Ephori, and Professors. Offences which overstep this bound are liable to punishment by the University police; for the University is not subject to the ordinary police of the country—a University *Amtmann* (bailiff) and beadle, supplying the place to the University of the ordinary provincial bailiff and *gens d'arme*. The consequence is, the broken windows, riots, and disturbances, with which the students annoy the citizens, are visited very lightly by the University Magistrates, who often observe them with a secret satisfaction as symptoms of a spirit of independence, which they hope may be one day turned to better purposes. With such license, it is not to be wondered that the students find the authorities of the law nearly as

much employment as our students give to the gentler advice and correction of the Heads of Houses, Proctors, &c. In some Universities the students are almost as much the terror and nuisance of the neighbourhood, as the worthy associates of Robin Hood or Rob Roy, were to the inhabitants of the scenes of their exploits. In an inn where I slept at Manheim, it was discovered, one morning, that one of these young gentlemen had decamped by his bed-room window, taking with him the sheets of his bed. At Heidelberg, where there are many of noble and respectable families, they are rather better behaved than usual; and a lady of the town, told me she found them 'tolerably quiet, considering.'

The students live in lodgings, at the houses of the shopkeepers in the town; a system which, if their superiors possessed controul over their conduct, would almost entirely frustrate it. They dine at the tables *d'Hôte* of the inns, to which they are good customers. I dined with an acquaintance of their number, at a table filled with them. Their manners were, in general, as coarse and as 'rude as their appearance; they had all the air of low mechanics, or persons much less civilized. Some of them were young nobles—others had the ribbons of orders in their button-holes; and they often wear the cockade of their country in their caps or hats, which is sometimes the symbol of a provincial patriotism, much of akin to the national one indicated by their clothes. Since the flame of national feeling has been kindled by late events, the distinctions of country are, however, *professedly* abandoned. The separate associations of the students from different states are done away; and they now loudly assert that they form but one body of *Germans*. But it is easier to assume the title than to suppress national prejudices, or neutralize distinctions of character. The light subtle Prussian is little formed to harmonize with the fat phlegmatic Bavarian or Austrian; and if the students of different states mix in amusements pretty indiscriminately, a quarrel (an event of the commonest occurrence) draws out their provincial prepossessions, and ranges the parties accordingly.

The number of students at Heidelberg,

for the last spring *semestre*, or course of lectures, was above 400—Goettingen sometimes musters 1200. The Professors at Heidelberg are now in high repute; and on their attraction depends the fulness of the University. When a favourite Professor departs, sometimes nearly half a University follow him. The students generally enter very young—many at sixteen or seventeen; for as every young man, intended for the civil service of any prince, must spend two years, by way of qualification, at a University, the object of parents is to qualify them for office as early as possible. Raw children from the Gymnasium are, consequently, sent to the University, rather to get over these two years than for the purpose of study. Finding themselves here, all at once, their own masters, and exposed to every temptation, they naturally follow the stream, assuming the vices and caricaturing the consequence of full-grown men. The necessary two years are often spent in drinking, gaming, rioting, and insulting others, more from the intoxication of liberty, than from vicious inclination. The pride of premature manhood makes them jealous of their little dignities, and ape the punctilios of false honour. Perpetual duels are the consequence, which have all the ill effect of brutalizing the feelings, without the questionable advantage of exercising courage; for their execution is, in general, ludicrously devoid of danger.

The breasts and faces of the doughty combatants are cased in pasteboard, in the security of which panoply, they chivalrously engage with small rapiers till incensed honour is satisfied, sometimes by the first sprinkling of blood; at others by nothing less than a wound of a certain length and depth, to be ascertained by measurement of the seconds. New comers are beset, on their matriculation, with incitements to quarrel, till they put their valour beyond dispute, in one of these combats. Sometimes bodies of disputants (often of different countries) settle their differences by a combat *en masse*. These fights generally terminate in slight wounds; but more fatal consequences are by no means unfrequent. In spite, however, of constant disturbances, and now and then a death occasioned by them, they are still freely permitted, like all other excesses,

from the fear of checking the exuberant fervour of youth.

All titles and distinctions of rank are dropped among the students for the common appellation of *Bursch* (Fellow); and when, on giving some particulars of our universities to a student, I mentioned the distinction of costume, &c. given to noblemen, this spark of liberty exclaimed—‘that would not be suffered among us—we are all equal—we have no distinctions.’ I could not help smiling, when I reflected that, after his two years swing of lawlessness and equality, this young man was destined for a pastor’s cure or some petty office under a despotic government, where he would find himself pinned down in the third rate circles, and encompassed by the barriers of rank on all sides.

No place can be more delightfully situated as a retreat of study and science than Heidelberg, enclosed as it is between picturesque ranges of mountains; the majestic and placid Neckar in the valley; the castle ruins on the declivities above the town, which are covered with the luxuriant hanging gardens of the castle, whose terraces, thickets and umbrageous walks, afford solemn and silent retreats for study, and prospects over the Rhine and the Neckar valley of the most ravishing and varied beauty. The castle is an immense mass of rambling ruins, of architecture of different centuries and descriptions, whose mouldering remains rear their ragged masses with a most striking effect, overhanging the Neckar, and embosomed in the wild shrubberies and woods which cover the slope of the mountain. The town is old, dark, and irregular, and presents few traces of the consequence it enjoyed till the early part of the last century as the residence of the splendid court of the Electors Palatine.

National Register:

FOREIGN.

AMERICA: BRITISH.

Productions of Canada.

Mr. Grece, in his publication on Canada, where he has long farmed extensively, strongly recommends that country

to English emigrants, in preference to most parts of the United States of America. The land in Canada, when well managed, is very productive; and the chance of securing, besides a good living, ultimate independence to the farmer, certain. The spring and summer months being very warm, not unhealthfully sultry, the rapid advance of vegetation is almost incredible to those who have not actually witnessed it. Wheat has sometimes been sown as late as May 11th, and harvested in the August following, the produce weighing upwards of 63lbs. per bushel. Lime stone is abundant, and various other manures easy to be obtained. Cherries, chesnuts, walnuts, hickory, hazel, and filbert nuts, being natural to the soil, grow wild; as also grapes, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, blue berries, cranberries, and black currants. All the superior European fruits flourish there, and orcharding is most successful. The following returns of the various crops are given by Mr. Grece, as from the ordinary farming of the country, which is capable of great improvement:—Drop of wheat, from 25 to 30 bushels per acre; buck wheat, 15 to 20; rye, 15 to 25; barley, 15 to 30; oats, 32 to 40; Indian corn, 30 to 50; horse beans, 25 to 35; potatoes, 250 to 500 bushels per acre; carrots and parsnips, from 700 to 900; turnips, from 300 to 700 bushels; cabbages, from 18 to 25 tons; hay, from one and a half to two and a half tons. Game in immense quantity and variety, and no game laws.

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

Influence of Bible Societies.

The Fifth Report of the Virginia Bible Society has an eloquent passage on this subject:—The four quarters of the world witness the liberality and zeal of Christians employing their united efforts in promoting the highest interest of their fellow creatures. And it is a scene of moral grandeur, which none can contemplate without feelings of rapture and exultation. On glancing over the history of mankind, and especially surveying the events of the last twenty-five years, in which the highest energies of the human mind and the utmost force of man’s physical power has been employed in the work of destruction, it is delightful to turn and behold so many institutions springing up in all parts of the world, which, by the unity of their design, the

benevolence of their purpose, and the salutary tendency of all their means and results, are calculated to excite common feelings in all who bear the Christian name, to soften and subdue the malignant passions of the heart, and to bestow the blessings of civilization and a pure religion on all who dwell on earth.

The Bible Society enables Christians of every different form of worship to unite in promoting true religion. It is but one *Institution* in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. It is the same in Britain and Russia, in Bengal and the United States of America. Surely we may well rejoice, when we see an Association breathing the spirit of Heaven itself, stretching its arms over seas and continents, holding in its embrace the most distant nations, and infusing into them its own charities. The time is not distant, when the blessed effects of this book shall be felt from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; when the lessons it gives shall be learned, the hopes which it inspires be enjoyed, the consolations which it affords be received, by free men, spread through our vast regions, and making the western wildernesses vocal with the praises of Him 'who was, and is, and is to come,' the only true God, our Saviour."

Important to Emigrants.

We learn that the "British Emigrant Society" have purchased a large body of land, in Susquehannah County, of Dr. R. H. Rose; and are taking measures to settle it with farmers from England. Susquehannah will become one of the most populous and wealthy counties in the state. The gentlemen who have purchased, had previously visited Illinois, and preferred, I think wisely, the hills; vales, and living streams, of Pennsylvania, to the sickly prairies and stagnant waters of the west. The Englishmen who remove to Susquehannah may still eat their roast beef, and retain the native rose upon their cheeks; but for an English lady who cares the least of her beauty, or that of her daughters, it would be madness to bury herself in the pestilent prairies of Illinois. Breathing the miasmata of the prairies, and drinking their stagnant waters, would quickly blast the finest bloom in Christendom. We hope to see the settlements increasing in the counties all along the northern line of the state; not from motives of personal interest (as is impertinently insinuated in the *Wash-*

ington City Gazette), but because we know the country to be healthy, the waters sweet, and the lands fine; because we wish to see Pennsylvania increase the number of her free, prosperous, and happy people; and because, if we could check the torrent of unreflecting emigrants, who, attracted by the specious but deceptive tales of speculators, are precipitating themselves upon the fever-prairies of the west, and induce them to settle where reason so cordially invites by the fairest promises of health and prosperity, we are sure that we should render them a service, and be entitled to their blessing.—*American Paper.*

FRANCE.

Amelioration of Prisons.

The *Moniteur* also contains a royal ordinance, approving the institution of a "Royal Society for the amelioration of prisons." This ordinance consists of 23 articles, regulating the manner in which the said Society shall carry into effect, throughout the whole kingdom, the purposes for which it has been specially created. The King declares himself the Protector, and authorizes the Duke d'Angoulême to become the President of the Society. The statutes and regulations of the Society, as well as the list of the founders, are ordered to be submitted to the royal approbation.

The funds and revenues arising from the contributions of the said Society shall be exclusively dedicated to the amelioration of prisons.

A general council of 24 members, chosen by the Minister of the Interior, and submitted to the approbation of his Majesty, from among the members of the Society, is to take upon itself the executive labours of the institution. This council is already elected, and their names published. They are the Dukes de la Rochefoucault, d'Albufera, and Broglie, M. M. le Baron Benj. Delessert, le Marquis de Marbois, Marq. d'Aligre, Marq. de Catelon, Vicomte Montmorency, Count Chaptal, Baron Pasquier, Counts Daru, Mollien, de Saint-Aulaire, and Bigot de Priameneu, M. Roy, Baron Delaitre, Abbe Desjardins, M. Guizot, A. de la Borde, M. Cottu, and M. Pariset. The members of this council are to be renewed by thirds every five years.

The 6th article thus describes its functions:—"They are to communicate to

the Minister of the Interior their sentiments upon every part of the administration and internal management of the prisons of the kingdom, and especially in what relates to classifying the prisoners according to their age, their sex, and the nature of their crimes; the various kinds of labour proper to be adopted in prisons; the distribution of the profits of that labour; the internal discipline of the prisons; the health, safety, religious instruction, and moral reformation of the prisoners, together with their food and clothing; lastly, the enlargement, general construction, and alterations which may appear necessary or useful in the buildings themselves.

"The 8th article states, that in addition to these functions the Council shall be required to examine and state the actual condition of all the prisons of the kingdom, and to suggest to the Minister of the Interior the means of applying successively to the different prisons the general principles of which it shall have recognized the convenience and utility.

The remaining articles contain a series of farther regulations for furthering the great object of the Institution.

Roman Medals.

On the 1st of March, some Monks, of one of the Convents at Namur, working in a piece of ground belonging to the Convent, found, about a foot under ground, a vessel of baked earth, which contained about 2000 Roman medals or coins. Most of them are of bronze, and some of silver. Among these medals, which have not yet been well examined, there are some of Gallienus, of Gordian, Claudius, &c. They are in the possession of the Directors of the Convent, to whom the Monks delivered them. The vessel is broken into a multitude of small pieces. The place where they were found is about a quarter of a league from Namur. It is a small hillock above the calcareous rocks which border the left banks of the Meuse, directly above the hermitage of Saint Hubert, which is marked upon Ferrari's map.

INDIES: WEST.

Marriage of Slaves Established.

It had been long a prevailing notion, that slaves were incapable of contracting marriage, and more especially without the consent of their owners. Marriage has, therefore, but seldom been encouraged; and polygamy, with all its

baneful consequences on morals, domestic comfort, and the relations of life, prevailed throughout the whole of the West India Islands. A clergyman in Nevis, conceiving slaves competent to marry, ventured to publish the banns of matrimony between two, in the parish church. The marriage was interdicted by the authorities of the island, and the clergyman appealed to the Bishop of London. His Majesty's Ministers being consulted, the opinion of the law officers of the crown was taken, who stated, "That the ecclesiastical law had always held that slaves were competent to marry without any reference to the authority of their masters."

OTAHEITE.

Present State.

The following is, we believe, the latest intelligence from these islands:—A vessel named the *Macquarrie* left Otaheite on the 24th of April, 1817, with a portion of her cargo, consisting of fifty or sixty tons of pork, excellently cured. In order to complete a full cargo of this, she had visited Morea (Eimeo), one of the Society Islands, where the Missionaries have lately dwelt, but had opened no trade with the natives. From thence she went to Huahine, and thence to Ulitea, where she procured a further supply of the same article of provisions. She afterwards touched at Bolabola, where she received the principal part of her cargo, and after visiting Mobidde, returned again to Eimeo, and at length completed it, after about ten months, as she left Otaheite in April, 1817, and did not finally quit Eimeo until February, 1818. The difficulty of procuring a cargo was extremely great, owing to various causes, one of which was, that the women are now allowed to eat pork as well as the men, which formerly was not the case, and the consumption is consequently increased, or perhaps doubled. The war that has almost desolated the main island of Tahite (Otaheite), in the next place produced a universal lassitude with respect to a property that was always open to spoliation and destruction, and of course but little stock was bred; whilst the general state of poverty that prevailed, scarcely left the means of supporting themselves. Their war was conducted per-

fectly upon a marauding system—burning and pillaging, but with the loss of a very few lives. An army of 300 was considered a numerous force; and although they had a number of muskets, and know tolerably well how to use them, yet they do but little execution with them, and if two or three fall, the main body immediately give way, and fly in all directions. They have a great quantity of poultry, such as cocks and hens, a few Muscovy ducks, and a number of goats. The Missionaries have a few head of horned cattle, and a few sheep; but hogs and the bread fruit constitute the chief dependence of the islands. The banana seems to have been indigenous to the islands; the sweet tropical potatoe, the pumpkin, and melon, are cultivated with success; and Captain Campbell has, we understand, during his late excursion, sown among the islands of the loquat, the peach, the celery, and other garden seeds. Cotton is of spontaneous growth among most, or all of the islands, and its quality very various. The country, which is beautiful in itself, has derived luxuriance from its intercourse with the British nation; the aborigines, who, but a few years, or indeed but a few months since, were idolaters, are now said to be converted to Christianity; their idolatry is past; their wars are at an end; and under the guidance of their missionary friends and brethren, they promise to become a good and happy people. The inhabitants of Bolabola made Captain Campbell a present of their Deity, which consisted of a log of wood from five to six feet long, and two or three inches thick, with a number of faces carved upon it. They parted with it as a proof of their reformation, and a token of contempt towards their former prejudices. Pomaree has not been re-invested with absolute power; the Chiefs are still afraid that he might abuse it; but he is so much the convert to Christian principles, that the fear is supposed to be ungrounded. He resides on a small spot a few hundred yards distant from Tabeite; and seems in the enjoyment of perfect content of mind, distributing books to all his countrymen that apply for them, and indiscriminately bestowing his favours upon those who had been enemies, as well as upon his approved friends. In fact, so wonderful has been

the change wrought upon the minds of the people, according to these accounts, that the happiest result may be anticipated from it.

RUSSIA.

Reduction of Duties.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Agent of the Russian Company in London, by which it will be seen that the important reduction of 10 per cent. on all goods imported and exported from Russia has taken place. It will also be observed, that rum is allowed entry on the same terms as other spirits:

PETERSBURGH, Feb. 23.—An Ukase has been issued, directing, that in the levying of duties in the different Custom-houses, for the year 1819, the silver roubles shall be taken at three roubles and 60 copiques Bank notes, which make a reduction of 10 per cent. on the duties of all imports and exports, excepting on those that pay *ad valorem*. Some persons having claimed the right to pay duties on goods imported last year, and still in the Custom-house, at the new rate of three roubles and 60 copiques, it has been decided that the old duty shall be charged on all goods which shall have been received at any Custom-house previously to the receipt of the present order.

I have further to announce, that the order from the department of Foreign Commerce to the Petersburg Custom-house, dated 8th February, has been made public, authorizing the importation of rum at the same duty as is levied on brandy and arrack, viz. 10 roubles per anker (silver); and I hope to be enabled to send a copy and translation of the Ukase by an early conveyance.

In the mean time it is necessary to understand, that the duty on all spirits is levied according to their strength; that the lowest duty is 10 roubles per anker, and if below, and not above what is here denominated 10 degrees.

If above 10, and not above 15 degrees, is considered pure spirit, and pays 20 silver roubles per anker.

Military Cordon.

The Russian Government, imitating that of Austria, is, it is said, about to establish

a permanent military cordon on the frontier towards Turkey, and the places occupied by this line of posts are to be exempted from the jurisdiction of the respective provincial Governments.

SPAIN.

Schools encouraged.

The Madrid Gazette states, that Ferdinand VII. has been paying the best homage that can be paid to the memory of his Queen, by visiting one of the institutions of which she was a munificent patroness, for the education of children of both sexes, and in which 170 girls and 200 boys are instructed in all branches of useful education, and in the principles of moral and religious control. The King, after a long and minute inspection, took his leave, first making a handsome contribution, and promising, with much emotion, in the name of God and his Queen, to be a constant protector to the establishment.

National Register:

BRITISH.

THE KING.

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 3, 1819.

His Majesty continues to enjoy a good state of bodily health, and has been tranquil and cheerful through the last month; but his Majesty's disorder remains undiminished.

The Revenue.

Produce of the Revenue, exclusive of property, or unappropriated War Duties, in the April quarters of the year:

1817.	1818.	1819.
9,510,211 <i>l</i> .	10,249,207 <i>l</i> .	10,481,916 <i>l</i> .

In the War Duties continued, there is, under the head of Excise, an increase in this quarter, beyond the corresponding quarter last year, viz. 897,203*l*. to 936,494*l*.

The amount of the Irish Revenue for the quarter is not yet known. The year's Revenue presents an increase of above 1,800,000*l*. beyond that of the preceding year.

Total Revenue for the year ending the 5th of April, 1818, 47,271,631*l*.

Total Revenue for the year ending the 5th of April, 1819, 49,056,563*l*.

Net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the years ending 5th of April, 1818, and 5th April, 1819, together with an income and charge of the Consolidated Fund.

The total consolidated fund for the year, viz. 5th of April, is, 42,235,726*l*.

In the Customs for the quarter there is an increase of 115,686*l*.—in the Excise an increase of 226,073*l*.—in the Post-office an increase of 19,000*l*.—in the Stamps, Assessed Taxes, and Land Taxes, a decrease of 130,000*l*. which deducted from the increase, leaves an increase in the quarter of 232,709*l*.

The charge on the consolidated fund for the corresponding quarter last year, was 8,827,741*l*. The charge on the present quarter is increased to 9,770,000*l*. leaving a deficiency of 148,300*l*.

An account of the total, real or declared value of the produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported from Great Britain during each of the three years, ending the 5th Jan. 1819:—

1817.	1818.	1819.
42,955,256 <i>l</i> .	43,626,253 <i>l</i> .	48,903,760 <i>l</i> .

Total and official value of Foreign and Commercial Merchandise exported from Great Britain to all parts of the world:—

1817.	1818.	1819.
14,545,964 <i>l</i> .	11,534,616 <i>l</i> .	12,287,274 <i>l</i> .

An account of the total value of all articles imported into Great Britain during each of the three years ending the 5th Jan. 1819, as calculated at the official rates of valuation:—

Foreign and colonial merchandise.

1817.	1818.	1819.
26,406,634 <i>l</i> .	29,962,913 <i>l</i> .	35,880,983 <i>l</i> .

Produce of Ireland and the Isle of Man.

1817.	1818.	1819.
3,698,931 <i>l</i> .	4,002,318 <i>l</i> .	4,276,651 <i>l</i> .

Total value of imports.

1817.	1818.	1819.
20,105,565 <i>l</i> .	33,965,231 <i>l</i> .	40,157,634 <i>l</i> .

State of Crimes, 1805-1818.

An official return, printed by order of the House of Commons, presents in one view an accurate representation of the state of crimes made capital by the law in the several years from the year 1805 to the year 1818, inclusive. From this it

appears that the total number of persons convicted were as follows:

	Convicted.	Executed.
For Burglary	1874	199
Larceny (value 40s.)	1119	17
Forgery	501	207
Horse-stealing	852	35
House-breaking . . .	761	17
Murder	229	202
Highway robbery . .	848	118
Sheep-stealing . . .	896	43
Other capital offences	1350	197
	8430	1035

Expense of Convicts.

Annual expence of the transportation of convicts to New South Wales and its dependencies, and of the establishments there:—

1816	£216,291	8	7½
1817	232,585	9	6½
1818	178,939	19	4½

Cattle consumed in London.

The consumption of sheep and lambs in London, in 12 months, has been lately estimated at the number of 1,062,700; the number of horned cattle slaughtered, at 164,000; and of horse-hides produced at Leadenhall-market, 12,000

Potass from Potatoe Tops.

Lord Cloncurry, in order to promote the manufacture of potass from potatoe tops, has offered a premium of 50*l.* for a quantity not less than 1000*lbs.* sold in a merchantable state in Dublin; being little less, it is proved, than 40*s.* per acre for what has hitherto been altogether useless.

Cure for Superstition.

Miners are known to be a superstitious race. Their superstition, however, is sometimes made a pretext for idleness. There is a recipe for curing this species of the disorder. In some extensive mines in Wales the men frequently saw the Devil, and when once he had been seen, the men would work no more that day. The evil became serious, for *Old Belzebub* repeated his visits so often, as if he had a design to injure the proprietor. That gentleman at last called his men together, and told them that the Devil never appeared to anybody who had not deserved to be so terrified, and that as he was de-

termined to keep no rogues about him, he was resolved to discharge the first man that saw the Devil again. The remedy was as efficient as if he had turned a stream of holy-water into the mines.

Virginia Nightingales.

In the course of the last month, a person walking in the fields near Colwick, Nottingham, last week, made a curious discovery of four birds lying together, and with every appearance of having been dead a considerable time. Their beautiful red plumage and uncommon appearance denoted that they were not natives of this Island, and on taking them home, they proved to be Virginia nightingales. They have been stuffed, and have been inspected by several naturalists.

Recent Legal Decisions.

Foreign Property.—In an important case that occurred lately, the Vice-Chancellor laid it down that foreign monarch, government or corporation, has no political or independent character here, but in the courts of law are the same as private individuals, and can sue and be sued as such. The property of a foreign monarch, government, or corporation, stands likewise in the same relation. The only privileged characters in England are the ambassador, envoy, and suite. But should any person in the suite engage in business, it causes a forfeiture of the diplomatic privilege. Such is the law of the land. A consul general is no privileged character, and much less, deputy, agents, &c.

Machinery.—It has been held that where certain parts of a machine has been put up by the tenant during his term, and were capable of being removed without either injuring the other parts of the machine or the building, and had been usually valued between the outgoing and incoming tenants, that they were the goods and chattels of the out-going tenant, for which he might main trover.

Coroner.—A Coroner, under 25 Geo. c. 29, s. 1. is not entitled to any compensation for the miles travelled by him in returning to his usual place of abode from taking an inquisition.

Conspiracy.—An indictment charged that defendants conspired, by divers false pretensions and subtle means and devices, to obtain from A. divers large sums of

money, and to cheat and defraud him thereof: held that the gist of the offence being the conspiracy, it was quite sufficient only to state that fact and its object, and not necessary to set out the specific pretences.

Parish Officers.—The statute 51 Geo. III. c. 80. extends to parishes where there are three officers only, one of whom acts as churchwarden as well as overseer; and therefore an indenture in such a case, signed by two parish officers, one of whom acted in double capacity, has been held to be valid.

Sheriff.—The Sheriff has no right to claim extra expenses, to which he may have been put, in summoning jurors residing at a distance from each other, for it is part of his general duty as sheriff to summon the jury.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY

CHAP. III. *Thanks to Marquis Hastings—*

Penal Code—Regulations of Mad-Houses—Bank Balances—Husbandry Horses Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THANKS TO MARQUIS HASTINGS.

March 2.—The Earl of Liverpool rose pursuant to notice, to move the thanks of the House to the Marquis of Hastings, and the officers and troops under his command in India. His Lordship stated, that the military measures of that country originated in self-defence, and the predatory excursions of the Pindarees to the amount of 30,000, had been borne with as long, or longer perhaps than could be justified, considering the mischiefs they spread around them: and it was not till they had invaded the Presidency of Madras, and began to lay waste the country, that our army had commenced hostilities against them; but when commenced, the army acted with such distinguished bravery and effect, as soon to decide the contest, and restore tranquility to the country.

The Marquis of Lansdown was happy to agree to the motion, except so far as referred to the execution of the Killedar of Tahier, after he had surrendered, which he considered as contrary to justice, and the principles of war among civilized

nations. He wished therefore to make this exception.

Lord Holland perfectly agreed with the Marquis of Lansdown, and the first resolution of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings passed unanimously; but on the vote of thanks to Sir T. Hislop who executed the Killedar, the Earl of Liverpool suggested, that Government themselves were not satisfied, and had sent out for farther information.

The Duke of Wellington spoke in the highest terms of the whole conduct of the Marquis of Hastings, and the military bravery of Sir T. Hislop. After some conversation, the Marquis of Lansdown qualified his amendment, and the vote was passed unanimously, saving an opinion of the particular fact referred to, the consideration of which was deferred till farther information be received.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PENAL CODE.

March 2.—Sir J. Mackintosh brought forward his motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into, and investigate, such parts of the Penal Code as relate to capital punishments. The noble lord (Castleragh) agreed in the necessity of enquiry, and for a committee: they only differed as to the mode; he contended for a more extended mode of enquiry than the noble lord did: and here he would guard himself by saying, he had no intention to propose a new code; such a proposition would be wild and visionary. He did not propose to do away the punishment of death, which he considered as necessary for self-preservation against incorrigible offenders. He had no intention to abridge judicial discretion, which he considered as wise; neither had he any intention to limit the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy, but to restore that power most fully to the crown. His object was to bring the practice and the letter of the law to agree, and to do away uncertainty; to set criminal law and virtuous feeling in unison, which at present were at variance; and wherever such was the case, ill must follow. These were the objects he hoped to gain by the appointment of his committee. Now with respect to what he should recommend to the consideration of the committee, he should propose that murder, stabbing, arson,

piracy, and all offences striking at human life, should be left out of the question; but he would ask whether any man alive would say that cutting a hop bine or an ornamental tree in a gentleman's grounds, should be punished with death; whether going to masquerade with the face blacked, or destroying the head of a fish-pont, should be adjudged by our criminal code offences for which death should be inflicted. With respect to the effect which the mitigation of capital punishment had on offenders, he was of opinion it only made the punishment of transportation light, when they reflected on having escaped that of death, to which by law they were liable. The effect of heavy penalties had deterred many from prosecution, as well as of those likely to become witnesses. But the knowledge of this had a very opposite effect on the minds of the criminals at the time of committing offences. Last session, an honorable gentleman (Mr. J. Smith) said, that the bankers were deterred from prosecuting for forgery on account of the punishment of death. The same was the case in the secretion of property by bankrupts. The severity of our revenue laws also tended to prove what Lord Bacon had said long ago, that severity of penalty would always deter from inflicting punishment. He was not against the punishment of death; but that guardian of men's lives and properties was daily impaired by its being denounced from the judgment seat, without its possibly being put in execution. The honorable member concluded by moving for a select committee to enquire into the criminal law, as far as it regards capital punishments.

Lord Castlereagh applauded the very temperate and candid manner in which the honorable and learned gentleman had handled this subject. He flattered himself that their opinions were not very different, although he was afraid the impression would go abroad, that the honorable and learned gentleman considered our laws in a sanguinary light, as far as the administration of them was concerned. But he was happy to find that the honorable gentleman did not intend to propose any new criminal code, nor to take away from the Executive Government the great right of pardoning offences. He was of

opinion, however, that the course proposed was not likely to lead to any practical result. He again contended, that it was impossible for any committee to enquire into two subjects at once. Let the enquiry be carried forward with as little delay as possible; but let it go on before one committee, and not be divided into parts. For these reasons he felt it his duty to move the previous question on the motion of the honorable and learned gentleman.

Mr. Buxton thought it impossible that the committee appointed could enquire into the state of all the prisons, the whole police, the hulks, transportation, and a new colony of the Antipodes, if they were to enquire into the state of the new criminal law. The want of religious instruction was the great cause of the increase of crime. He hoped the House would agree to send the enquiry into the criminal code to a distinct committee, as he was of opinion that our criminal laws did greatly tend to increase of crime. He said, that from Parliamentary documents, it could be seen that it was ten to one that an offender was not taken, fifty to one that he was not prosecuted, a hundred to one that he was not convicted, and more than a thousand to one that he was not executed. The effects of executions were next to nothing; and any one might satisfy himself that from the conduct and conversation of those present at such terrible exhibitions; and the prisoners themselves always said, after an execution, "Well, we can't pity him, he is now in Heaven," thus shewing that no effect was produced on them. He appealed to the petitions of those very men who were the greatest losers by depredations, who were the loudest in claiming a revision of our penal laws. Something must be done, and ought to be submitted to a separate committee.

Mr. Wilmot spoke for the motion of the honorable and learned gentleman; but he wished his committee should be delayed until the noble lord's committee had made its report, because the question of secondary punishment would bear strongly on the determination of this question.

Mr. Wilberforce was impatient that the laws of our country should possess the

respect of, as well as authority over, our countrymen. The honorable member was of opinion, the system of solitary confinement would prove most advantageous and efficacious, since it would afford to an offender time for reflection and amendment, and would probably restore him to society a better man. This had been the opinion of Mr. Bentham and of Mr. Basil Montague, to whom the public were greatly obliged. It had also, he believed, been the opinion of both Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville—men well qualified to judge on this subject. After it had undergone the consideration of such men as these, surely no one could justly accuse the House of taking up the question rashly, and without consideration. He could not conclude without strongly recommending an enquiry into the state of the settlement of New South Wales, as the state of Botany Bay would have a great effect on the manners and morality of all the surrounding country.

Mr. Canning was ready to allow that the law, as it at present stood, was such as ought not to continue. It was, as it were, a nuisance which should immediately be abated. In the statement of his learned and honorable friend, he had understood him to go almost the length of saying, the punishment of death should only be retained in the case of murder. He feared all hopes of effecting this would prove visionary. Would to God they were not—would to God such a system could possibly be adopted; but that, he was persuaded, could not be done without introducing other punishments so severe and disgusting, that, in this country, they would be worse and more revolting to the feelings than death itself. On the whole view of the subject, he thought the House ought to have its substitutes ready before they talked of repeal, and not put it in the power of any miserable malefactor to say, "What! execute me under laws upon which you yourselves have pronounced the sentence of condemnation?" The right honorable gentleman concluded by repeating his opinion, that the plan recommended by his noble friend would be far more efficacious than that suggested by his hon. and learned friend.

The Attorney-General defended the present system.

Sir J. Mackintosh briefly replied, and proceeded to read the names of the members whom, should he succeed in his motion, he proposed to nominate for his committee:—Mr. Bathurst, the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, Mr. Alderman Wood, Lord Althorp, Dr. Phillimore, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Lyttleton, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Brougham, Lord Nugent, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Buxton, and Mr. Howorth.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—For the original motion, 149; against it, 128; majority, 19.—Adjourned.

REGULATION OF MADHOUSES.

March 10.—Mr. C. W. Wynn, in submitting his motion for leave to bring in a bill upon this subject, observed, some years had now elapsed since an enquiry into the subject had developed such scenes of gross abuse as had seldom fallen within the knowledge of the legislature; but it could scarcely be imagined, that after such abuses had come to light, and two reports had been published upon them, that they had not been followed up by measures calculated to afford a remedy. They had repeatedly passed measures for the purpose of applying the remedy, but those measures had been lost in the House of Lords. The honorable gentleman then moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Acts of the 14th and 55th of his present Majesty, and for making such other alterations as might be necessary for the better regulation of madhouses. The question was put and carried.

BANK BALANCES.

Mr. Grenfell, in the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, asked the honorable gentleman (Mr. Lushington) opposite, when it was intended to introduce the measure of the Bank Balances and Exchequer Bills' deposits. He would appeal to the House, whether the conclusion which might have been fairly drawn from what the right honorable gentleman had said on the 2d of February, and on last Friday, was not that 6,000,000*l.* would be available to the public services in the way he had then described? But instead of 6,000,000*l.* being applicable to

the services of the public, in the way stated, the House would find, that the public would not have the benefit of half that sum.

Mr. Lushington had no hesitation in saying, his right honorable friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had declared, that the 6,000,000*l.* would be applicable to the service of the public, and that the result would prove the correctness of his calculation.

Mr. Tierney remarked, that his right honorable friend (Mr. Grenfell) had said no more than what the House would find would turn out to be the fact; that after all the boasting about the 6,000,000*l.*, there would not be a sum of more than 3,000,000*l.* or from that to 4,000,000*l.* so applicable.

Mr. Lushington brought in a bill to render the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund available to the public service. He thought it necessary, in introducing this bill, to guard against misconception with regard to it, by stating, that its object was to render a sum of 6,000,000*l.* available to the public service, 3,200,000*l.* or 3,300,000*l.* of which were to be applied to the discharge of arrears, and 2,700,000*l.* in part payment of a sum of 3,000,000*l.* due to the Bank. The bill was then read a first time.

HUSBANDRY HORSES BILL.

March 12.—On the motion of Mr. Lushington, the House resolved itself into a committee upon this bill.

Mr. Stuart Wortley had a clause to propose at another period of this bill, to which he was happy to understand there would be no objection; it was to except from the operation of the tax brood mares. These had hitherto been taxed, when he conceived they ought to have been considered like other stock; for it was well known that in many parts of the country, particularly in the county where he resided, (Yorkshire), there were several persons who kept mares for no other purpose but breeding. He thought that that ought to be encouraged, and that the tax upon them ought to be removed.

Several clauses were then brought up, and agreed to.

After a few observations from Mr. Wynn, which were not audible in the gallery,

Mr. Stuart Wortley said, (in allusion to what had fallen from Mr. Wynn,) that nothing could be more ridiculous than the whole system of the assessed taxes, from the manner in which surcharges were at present made. He hoped that his Majesty's Ministers would take this matter into their consideration, so as that these taxes might be compounded for by a certain sum.

Mr. Lushington said, he had no doubt his right honorable friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) would pay attention to what the honorable gentleman had suggested.

The bill then passed through the committee, and the report was received, and ordered to be taken into further consideration.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, April 27, 1819.

THE Science of Politics is one of those in which men become wiser and wiser every day, and yet this wisdom does not attain perfection; nor is it productive of unmingled felicity to the present, or to any generation. On the contrary, there is a strong disposition in the human mind to look back, and to estimate former times as more felicitous than the present.

On what does this disposition depend? Is it because present troubles are felt, not so those of our forefathers? But, why then do we not feel present enjoyments? and why place them on our estimate of things below that degree on which we place enjoyments long departed?

Some have supposed, that this disposition is, if not peculiar to our countrymen, yet felt by them with greater force than by any other people. And attempts have been made to account for it, by considering it as one of the attendants on public liberty; as part of the spirit of a free people; and among those indulgences which appertain to John Bull and his children, as well by privilege as by habit.

But, in truth, our countrymen are not so different from the rest of mankind as this theory supposes. Other people also look back to past times with regrets founded on comparison. So long ago as the days of Solomon, that wise monarch observed it, and observed it with censure. Perhaps he had even felt the

force of this disposition; and he cautions against indulging it, those who might peruse his aphorisms with intention to profit by them.

It is, however, somewhat disheartening to statesmen to labour without receiving that reward which is always included in praise; or, in other words, being thought criminal in all they do; or, in other words again, being held responsible for the success of every measure; and for the consequences of their proposals, notwithstanding those innumerable accidents to which all mortal undertakings are liable.

Perhaps the true solution of this enquiry may depend on the difference between the talent required to look forward, with accuracy, and that which is required to look backward. To contemplate past events, exacts no preter-natural powers; to anticipate what is about to happen, is a gift bestowed on few. Every writer may become a historian; while to Tiresias, the blind! alone is entrusted the faculty of foresight.

The present partakes of apprehension: a sense of possible change, if the present be prosperous, intermingles itself with that prosperity; and if the present be adverse, a fear of the continuance of that adversity, contributes to render its sufferings more acute. Such is the nature of the human mind: such is the constitution of the thinking part of our nature; and, as our countrymen are eminently a thinking people, such is the character of their political argumentations and feelings.

It were the easiest thing in the world to prophecy pleasing events; but, the course of terrestrial affairs warrants no such unmingled predictions. Pure evil is seldom the lot of any time. Neither is pure good. A mixture of good and evil, of necessities and supplies; of difficulties, and of powers to solve those difficulties; of improvements in some points, and of deteriorations in others, characterizes the conditions of private life; and characterizes too, the labours and the feelings of political duty.

While affairs are, as it were in *equilibrium*, we deem it most advisable to hope the best. We trust, that the important examinations and consultations now in progress, will issue in much good to the community; and days to come will feel the benefit of measures taken to obviate

the heavier impediments to national happiness, which are too conspicuous at this time to need enumeration.

To the present Parliament, and the present Session of Parliament, are looking—all who wish well to the Interests of Religion, as connected with the Rights of Conscience, and the Prosperity of the State, for both these are involved in the Catholic Claims:—all who consider the character of the country as combined with the present state of our currency, and the security of our paper credit, these await the measures to be taken by the Bank;—all who feel—and who does not feel the burden of the Poor rates, with the melancholy proportion of persons receiving assistance, to that of persons compelled to afford assistance.

Now all these interests are surrounded with difficulties; not one of them presents the prospect or the possibility of *plain sailing*.

The Public voice, so far as we can collect it, is clear for the admission of Catholics to the full exercise of their Religion; but, for withholding from them Political power. There are not wanting those who think that, as Britain has prospered under Protestant ascendancy, so under Catholic re-action, should that take place, Britain will sink into utter insignificance, and non-importance.

Others add particulars of National Dissensions, and their consequences, at which we shudder to think. We *will not* foresee them; and we trust, no occasion will arise by which the possibility of their existence may be realized.

Not less difficulty attends the return to a metallic currency. It is said, that the Report of the Special Committee on the Bank Affairs, has been attended with much trouble. Some go so far as to say, it has been agreed on, as to its purport, and again set aside;—the knowing ones affect to whisper—more than once. Here we are silent: we see, and we acknowledge the difficulties of giving advice, to be acted on, in the case.

Nor can any plan be proposed to meet the exigencies of the rates for supporting the Poor, that will give universal satisfaction, that suits one place injures another. It is the natural consequence of that multiplicity of interests, which England now

embraces. A determinate time of silence is a good criterion of proper applicants: yet labour seems also to form a just consideration:—those who have spent their strength in a parish should naturally look to that parish for reciprocal advantage, when required by circumstances.

There are certain minor matters also in progress for the *benefit* of the nation. Those may differ from this statement who find themselves *minus* a few thousands—(we shall be understood in the city)—but they have only their own ambitious or avaricious schemes to blame.

We confess ourselves to be shocked at the ferocity that has shewn itself lately, in the commission of crime: it has disgraced our country: it now disgraces other countries, in fact, Europe at large.

We do think that there is *some* truth in reports of most malignant attempts against sovereigns and rulers. Murder has lately been too familiar in the world. If it has been cherished among the better instructed classes of society, it is a bad sign—in short, the worst of signs. Among banditti it were in its place perhaps; not so in civilized life.

We hear of little that is interesting from foreign parts, as to public matters. But, we are sorry to hear it from a foreign part of an accession to our Royal Family, in that of the Duke of Cambridge (the Duke of Clarence has not had equal good fortune) and other pregnancies are reported. The Duchess of Kent is arrived in England in a hopeful way—all in good time.

We know that some politicians affect to tremble for France. Others see every thing most gloomy on the side of Spain. Germany embarrasses some; and Italy perhaps others.

We ourselves strongly sympathize with the Pope in all his mortifications; and if the Grand Seigneur did but know how many sleepless nights our anxiety for his *waning* crescent costs us!—But, commend us especially to the head of the “Celestial Empire,” of the blue sky that environs the whole earth: his realm has lately been afflicted with a drought, and he has besought his gods in vain. An individual has presented to him a paper of advice, recommending him to break in pieces his whole set of gods, as a proper punishment for their pertinacious obduracy. He has sent the individual into banishment; and

to say truth, not without cause: gods are not to be treated so harshly. We appeal to the Tribunal of Ceremonies, whether the ancient laws of the Chinese empire did not prescribe, in the first place, A “humble Petition and Remonstrance,” next “a Chiding,” drawn up by the Chief Bonzee of the Royal Temple; but read and repeated by the Emperor, in person: then, indeed, followed, according to the custom of the country, a good hearty flogging, *bien appliquée*; which even might have brought hearts of stone to their sense of feeling:—but as to dashing a whole set of gods to pieces at once—the mere idea overcomes us—*usque ad animi deliquium*—we can no more.

Commercial Chronicle.

*Extracts from Commercial Letters
received from various parts.*

ITALY.

Palermo, March 22d, 1819.

“All the crops promise well; wheat might be shipped at 36s. on the coast, and at Girgenti 40s. but if no foreign demand takes place, expect a decline.”

Malta, March 18th, 1819.

“Coffee is moving to 140 a 145 Scudi per cantar; Pepper rather dull, but no quantity on hand; Grain is looking up a little. There is an absolute want of Oil for the consumption of the place—the present scarcity arises from a short crop in Barbary and the Greek Islands, and the prohibition of the export in Sicily.”

AMERICA.

Charleston, March 2d, 1819.

“A little advance has taken place in Upland Cotton, several prime parcels having been sold at 26 cents; Sea Island 50 a 60; Rice 4½ to 5 dollars, but dull; Spécie 3 per cent. premium. The exports last month were 14000 bales Upland Cotton, 19000 bales Sea Island, 9,800 tierces Rice; the stock of low Cotton however, accumulates; the whole quantity of Upland Cotton exported from Charleston since the 1st of October is above, 40,000 bales.”

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, March 11-23d, 1819

"The demand for imports is very trifling, and chiefly confined to the consumption of the place; the carriage duty being double the usual rate is one cause; coffee continues steady. Exchange 11½d. Silver Rubles 3,71. 6 per cent. Stock 90 per cent.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, April 20, 1819.

To a stranger the sight of so many busy faces as the various departments of the business transacted in these rooms present is not merely interesting by its novelty, but also on that connection which it maintains with all the world. No wind can blow that does not affect some individual in this assembly; no letter can arrive from a foreign part that does not concern some one whose name is annexed to an adventure that has been guaranteed here.

The practice of insurance is not a mode of business derived from the ancients; but, whether from Venice, or from Genoa, in their most flourishing times, neither of those cities could shew any thing to be compared with the scene before us. Perhaps Amsterdam was once the nearest approach to it; but Amsterdam never had, certainly has not now, the facilities for business, the readiness, the dispatch, and the command of capital, which enable Lloyd's to stand foremost of all similar institutions. Many also are the shrewd guesses, and the peculiar pieces of intelligence, which here find circulation; and usually they are founded on good information, if not on absolute knowledge.

Cross but a street, and you enter on a new scene, of as equal bustle, and greater noise, at the Stock Exchange. Not every report formerly circulated there, could be depended on as authentic; nor was every appearance, whether of forwardness, or of reluctance, worthy of confidence. What vast sums are daily in motion in both these places! And these again lead us to the Bank; where prodigious amounts pass and repass, every hour, every moment, by means of a few strokes of the pen. Such is commerce! and such especially is credit! the value of a nation rests on the

word, or on the signature of a British merchant, or of an official Director.

But the motions of the Bank are contemplated at this moment with peculiar anxiety. (When the Bank suspended payments in gold, the stroke was sudden; it was suspected by very few, and expected by fewer still; but the resumption of cash payments is a subject of conversation among all parties; and all parties reason on it as best suits themselves. The expectation is very general, that cash payments will be resumed; but, the previous steps and the determinate method are not agreed on. We have very good reason to think that some time ago the Bank was well prepared to meet the exigency; but prudence forbids those who know from speaking.

It is certain, that under the system lately pursued of paying the amount of smaller sums in cash, the constant drain prevented that accumulation which a bold stroke demands. For, supposing that the Bank should determine on issuing the sum of ten millions in specie, on a certain day, after a momentary surprize the public would on many, if not on most, occasions, have recourse to Bank paper. All the larger payments would be made in Bank notes. No man would carry a thousand guineas about him, nor even a hundred, when a single note would effectually represent that sum, and would be equally acceptable to a payee.

It is more a Political question than a Commercial one, what would be the consequence of a vast influx of gold on the public? Would it affect property? Would it affect credit, national, personal? Would it remain in the country, or would it find its way to foreign countries? Beyond all doubt, while gold was in circulation there was a constant emission of it to foreign parts: but what did foreign parts give for it? Certain of their commodities. And it returned again to Britain, on the same principle: for, what did Britain give for it? Certain of our national commodities.

There would, undoubtedly, be somewhat of a push at first; but, after that quantity of foreign commodities which speculation might assign to British consumption was received; what should in-

duce the sending abroad of much additional gold? Could foreigners deprive us of it, by sending hither goods which found no buyers? And would not foreign parts also remit gold to their country? for surely they would not suspend their habits of purchasing British goods, because it might suit their convenience to pay for them with British specie.

That the governments of nations, to answer certain political purposes, might find it to their interest to give, on special occasions, a much greater quantity of national industry for gold, than they would deem either prudent or just, at all times, is likely enough; but, when the emergency is over, the action will cease. France is said to have coined five millions of louis d'or from British gold: how did France acquire it? Did not other countries contribute a share? or, is the trade in gold wholly in the hands of Britain? We believe, that the principal supply of Europe passes through British hands: this cannot but be profitable in one respect; perhaps in more than one.

Be that as it may, the Parliament, on the recommendation of the *Secret Committee*, to whom the enquiry has been referred, has passed an act by which the emission of gold from the Bank is wholly stopped; and only very small sums in silver, merely change under twenty shillings, are allowed to be paid. As the Committee's Report is not before the public, this act has been passed in confidence: it has as yet had little other consequence, than creating a general hope and expectation of something efficient at no distant day.

The Funds, which are affected by a something or a nothing, have certainly felt the effects of the various conjectures on the subject: they have declined, and there are those parties interested in their decline, who take care to add the certainty—Aye, the absolute certainty—of a heavy loan. Why so? because they themselves are at the moment out of stock; and they hope to buy cheaper—cheaper! and then they will rise again, to be sure they will.

It is not entirely to what we have hinted at, that the present indifferent state of the Commercial markets is to be attri-

buted. We have not concealed from ourselves, or from our readers, the dangers inseparable from *our* speculation. These have fallen with insupportable weight on two eminent Cotton Houses, one at London, the other at Manchester: the consequence is a kind of blank disposition, the effect, no doubt, of prudence, throughout the market. This is no more than natural: in the first place, the usual purchases of these houses are now suspended; and their absence is felt: and secondly, since they are injured, by having overbought themselves, others cannot but take warning.

We have, therefore, to report the demand for *Cotton*, slack at this moment; although it was brisk not many days ago. The exporters took off freely; and the speculators were not idle: so that, between both the holders were encouraged to ask a higher price; and much business was done at a farthing per lb. additional. It is probable, that the sympathy will be only temporary; and that the usual commissions will revive, will reanimate the market, in a reasonable time.

Coffee has been, as it were, locked up from public sale; for, at least, two months past; and private contract has taken no more than was immediately wanted. At length, a sale or two has been submitted, and the opinion seems to have been well founded, that the demand was languid, and the general prices giving way. Much, however, must always be referred to the quality of the article; what is inferior, or what is any way damaged, must expect to meet a dull sale and low prices. The finer qualities, being somewhat rare, and certainly not seen every day at market, obtained fair prices, and rather higher than lower. The market generally must be stated depressed.

The holders of *Sugar* are desirous to sell; consequently, they find themselves under the necessity of giving a turn in favour of the buyer. Even the best qualities have experienced this necessity; especially where any suspicion was afloat, that the holder *must* sell. The public sales have felt the same effect of indifference in the buyer, and though sales have been made, yet they exhibited little vigour, and no urgency. The same remark affected the refined market: the

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buyers are cautious, while the refiners do their utmost to attract notice, and to do business.

The *Provision* trade is not brisk, except for parcels of prime Beef, which is scarce. Prime Pork is also scarce; but not equally in demand. The prices of Butter are nearly nominal; but are, it is understood, reduced, and perhaps are likely to continue, &c.

Corn fluctuates, but on the whole it is lower, and does not appear to rise, notwithstanding the supply of prime English grain is not abundant; and that of Wheat may be stated as rather scarce. The imports have been extensive; prime Barleys have fetched good prices. Oats lower. Much enquiry after Beans—Egyptian Beans—and considerable anticipations contracted for, said to be at an advance; supposed of two shillings.

Rice of a good quality is in request: the best Carolina meets purchasers without difficulty. It does not appear that East India Rice is equally sought after: it is more abundant, and less in favour.

Spices are heavy and declining: Company's Black Pepper has been sold at 7d. Pimento 8d. to 8½d.

Indigo is at present nominal; waiting the event of a considerable sale at the India House.

Spirits in general are reported heavy; the current price can be with difficulty obtained; and some indulgence must be shewn to the buyer, by way of inducement.

The lengthening, or rather lengthened, days, have reduced the demand for *Tallow*, to a mere trifle: this is no more than is usual at this season of the year. *Hemp* and *Flax* have few buyers; and consequently few sellers. Real purchases are reported to be rare.

Tobacco rather hangs on hand: a sale has been attempted; but the prices obtained for such lots as were sold, which was but a small proportion, were not very tempting to additional adventurers by means of the hammer.

Bullion is marked at the following prices:—

Foreign Gold, in bars	£4	2	0
New Dollars	0	5	5
Silver, in bars standard	0	5	6

Average prices of Corn for England and Wales.

Wheat	76s. 6d.	Barley	54s. 10d
Rye	53s. 9d.	Beans	59s. 10d
Oats	32s. 2d.	Pease	62s. 4d.

HAMBURG.

April 2d, 1819.

Coffee.—Prices have declined considerably during the last month, owing to the unfavourable accounts from London, and the large parcels pressed upon the market.

Cochineal.—Prices maintain themselves pretty well, our stocks being small, but there is very little demand; the black generally sells more readily than the other descriptions.

Cotton.—The fall in the London Market has produced a bad effect on our prices. The low prices of Bengals have, however, induced some speculators to come forward, and Cottons that had only fetched 13½ gt. got up to 14. We received the other day 400 Bales Boweds from Charleston, the greater part of which was immediately sold at 26 to 27 gt.

Indigo.—Scarcely any thing doing in Bengal Indigos. Prices have, however, experienced but a very trifling depression, and we are of opinion that they will soon get up again: Spanish Indigos are, on the contrary, very much pressed upon the market, and would not find buyers at our quotations.

Rice.—New Carolina of which about 1800 Casks are already arrived, is held at 30m. but only a trifling quantity has been sold, and that at 29m. Old is offered at 23 to 26m. There is a great deal of Italian and Brazil Rice in the market; the former is worth 17 to 18 m. and the latter 19 to 21 m. East India Rice could be bought at 12 to 16 m.

Sugar.—Prices of this article have again declined, and low as they are at present, we think it likely they will still decline.

Our stocks are very large: this week we have had an arrival of 6 Cargoes from Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.

Tobacco.—Kentucky Tobacco is lower, and a good quality may be obtained at 5½ m. Maryland is scarce, and well supported. Some large purchases have been made in Porto Rico, and prices have advanced about 1½ gt.

Tea.—The ordinary qualities have declined considerably.

TRIESTE.

March 8th, 1819.

THE demand for Sugars continues languid, and the extensive quantities on hand discourage the purchasers. The prices for Refined Goods are entirely nominal; those for crushed Lumps have declined of late, and some sales of inferior quality were made at 33f to 34f; small parcels of 5 to 10 Hhds. sold at 35f to 37f. In raw Sugars, very little is doing, and white Pernambuccos are offered at 32½ to 33f.

Coffee is looking down, and the unfavourable accounts of the London and Hambro' markets had the effect of depreciating the prices with us; good ordinary St. Domingo is offering at 70f to 71f, ordinary at 68f to 69f, but few purchasers are coming forward.

Our Cotton Market is exceedingly dull, and a further decline in the price has taken place. Bengals are offered at 40f to 42f, without finding purchasers.

The demand for Twist continues languid, and no sales to any extent have been made for some time past.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Agricultural Report, March 26, 1819.

The sowing of Spring Corn may be said to be completed, except in a few instances, where the Turnips are not cut off, and all in a desirable and husbandlike manner; fallowed Oats in places have experienced an inconvenience from the insect. The Barleys have escaped at present, and must be considered fuller plants than the former. The Peas are flourishing and strong, but Beans do not appear so healthy, as might be expected. The sup-

ply of Spring Seed must be early, and with some the horses are already pastured for a few hours in the day.

Bankrupts in the order of their dates; with their Attorneys.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, March 27.

R. Starbuck. Milton-next-Gravesend, boot and shoe maker

BANKRUPTS.

Baker S. Brighton, linen draper. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn.
Barnett A. Berners street, glass dealer. *Sol.* Cuppage, Old Broad street
Barton W. St. Saviour's Church yard, Southwark, upholsterer. *Sols.* Rogers and Son, Manchester buildings, Westminster.
Booth J. Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, common brewer. *Sols.* Milne and Parry, Temple
Brooke N. Duke street, Lincoln's Inn fields, shoe manufacturer. *Sols.* Amory and Coles, Lothbury
Buckland T. Langley, Buckinghamshire, brick maker. *Sol.* Berkeley, Lincoln's Inn
Burmeister J. W. and C. L. Vidal, New London street, merchants. *Sols.* Barrows and Vincent, Basinghall street
Bush, Wick and Abson, Gloucestershire, dealer. *Sol.* King, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet street
Canstat N. Upper East Smithfield, chymist. *Sol.* Isaacs, Bury street, St. Mary Axe
Chamberlain W. Bristol, corn factor. *Sol.* King, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet street
Dalgairns P. and E. Winslow, St. Mary-at-Hill, ship and insurance brokers. *Sols.* Clarke & Faulkner, Sadler's Hall, Cheap-side
Dampier E. Primrose street, Bishopsgate without, seed crusher. *Sols.* Druce and Son, Billiter square
Dickinson W. Scalby, Yorkshire, coal merchant. *Sols.* Fisher and Sudlow, Holborn
Dunnage H. Colchester, miller. *Sol.* Williams
Cursitor street, Chancery lane
Goddard M. Stannylands, Cheshire, farmer. *Sols.* Rosser and Co. Bartlett's buildings
Harman T. C. Wisbeach, linen draper. *Sols.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall street
Hellicar T. and J. Bristol, merchants. *Sols.* Lambert and Co. Gray's Inn
Hornshaw T. Halifax, grocer. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery lane
Johnson J. Sheffield, draper. *Sol.* Duncan, Holborn court, Gray's Inn
Macdonald R. Frant, Sussex, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Rowland and Young, Lincoln's Inn fields
Miller R. Old Fish street, bookseller. *Sols.* Lane and Bennett, Lawrence Pountney hill
Mountjoy R. Hanwell Nursery, Ealing, seedsman. *Sol.* Rooke and Co. Armourers hall, Coleman street
Sibley J. Abchurch lane, drysalter. *Sol.* Birkett, Cloak lane

Stalker D. and A. D. Welch, Leadenhall st. slopsellers. *Sols.* Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate street, within
Tatam W. and E. Palmer, Fish street hill, paper stainers. *Sol.* Hodgson, Old Jewry
Thistlewood G. Muscovy court, Tower hill, flour factor. *Sol.* Druce and Son, Billiter square
Turrier W. London road, stationer. *Sols.* Jones and Roche, Charles street, Covent Garden
Webb, A. Hammersmith, coach proprietor. *Sol.* Goram, Orchard street, Portman sq.
Whetton J. Liverpool, cattle dealer. *Sols.* Dacie and John, Palsgrave place, Temple bar
Whitebrook J. Chester, shoe maker. *Sols.* Drew and Sons, Bernondsey street

BANKRUPTS, March 30.

Anderson H. W. Cashion court, Broad street, merchant. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford court, Throgmorton street
Barnes J. Portsea, builder. *Sols.* Alexander and Holme, New Inn
Bigg J. and C. Hatfield, Hertfordshire, common brewers. *Sols.* Nicholson and Platt, Hertford
Cotterill E. M. & C. G. Vine street, Liquor-pond street, bacon merchants. *Sols.* Nind and Co. Throgmorton street
Gaunt J. and T. Arnley, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers. *Sol.* Few and Co. Henrietta street, Covent garden
Harding S. T., C. Onkes, and T. Willington, Tamworth, bankers. *Sols.* Hicks and Braikenridge, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn
Moore T. B. Denmark court, Strand, paper stainer. *Sols.* Alexander and Holme, New Inn
Pearson J. Portsmouth, mercer
Pegrom M. and J. Artillery street, dealers. *Sol.* Walker, Lincoln's Inn fields.
Rolph W. Lewknor, Oxfordshire, farmer. *Sols.* Rose and Slater, Gray's Inn.
Simpson F. Huddersfield, woolstapler. *Sol.* Beckett, Noble street, Foster lane.
Stebbs, W. Leek, Staffordshire, innholder. *Sols.* Long and Ansten, Holborn court, Gray's Inn

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, April 3.

J. Revett, jun. Tolleshunt Darcy, Essex, butcher
H. Brodie, Liverpool, linen draper
BANKRUPTS.
Buchanan D. S. M. Smith, and F. Ashley, Liverpool, merchants. *Sol.* Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row
Dixon J. Ivybridge, Devonshire, merchant. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Princes street, Bedford row
Fisher W. Union place, Lambeth, master mariner. *Sol.* Hayward, Took's court Cursitor street
Gilpin W. Villiers street, Strand, army clothier. *Sol.* Teasdale, Merchant Tailors' hall, Threadneedle street

Gompertz A. Lombard street, merchant. *Sol.* Elliot, Fenchurch street
Hancock W. Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, cabinet maker. *Sols.* Amory and Coles, Lothbury
Isaac J. Fareham, Southampton, leather seller. *Sols.* Dyne and Son, Lincoln's Inn fields
Lewis W. and J. A. Henderson, Little Tower street, wine merchants. *Sols.* Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate, within
Naylor B. Sykehouse, Yorkshire, tanner. *Sol.* King, Castle street, Holborn
Owen J. & H. D. Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate street, merchants. *Sol.* Crosley, Great James street, Bedford row
Pickbourn J. North street, City road, drug grinder. *Sol.* Hutchinson, Crown court, Threadneedle street
Somers W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, flour dealer. *Sols.* Bell and Brodrick, Bow Church yard
Wathen C. Salter's Hall court, merchant. *Sol.* Clarke, Little St. Thomas Apostle

BANKRUPTS, April 6.

Carr C. Bridge st. Westminster, jeweller. *Sol.* Upsdell, Fenchurch street
Clancy W. Cornhill, provision merchant. *Sol.* Crosley, Great James street, Bedford row
Gallimore W. Norbury, Derbyshire, tanner. *Sol.* Barbor, Fetter lane
Hawkins S. Milton, Southampton, dealer. *Sol.* Langton, Hare court, Temple
Jones R. Cheapside, woollen draper. *Sol.* Farren, Threadneedle street
Panton S. Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, miller. *Sols.* Brace and Monins, Essex court, Temple
Pearse J. Plymouth dock, sadler. *Sols.* Anstice and Wright, Inner Temple
Saxby J. R. Hawkhurst, Kent, hop merchant. *Sols.* Gregson and Fonnereau, Angel court, Throgmorton street
Smith B. Birmingham, steel toy maker. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery lane
Swainston J. Kendal, Westmorland, morocco leather manufacturer. *Sols.* Hurd and Johnson, Inner Temple
Thornley S. Levenshulme, Lancashire, and J. Beckton, Manchester, manufacturers. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane
Travers J. Lambeth, coal merchant. *Sols.* Brace and Selby, Surrey street, Strand.
Wainwright W. Liverpool, merchant. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane
Wroath D. Truro, Cornwall, smith. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn

BANKRUPTS, April 10.

Bartlett J. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, clothier. *Sol.* Edmunds, Exchequer office of Picas, Lincoln's Inn
Bensly C. Stroud, Gloucestershire, mercer. *Sol.* Price, Exchequer office, Lincoln's Inn
Beutley S. Horton, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer. *Sol.* Nettlefold, Norfolk st. Strand

Luckley H. Junction, Yorkshire, inn keeper. *Sols.* Milne and Parry, Temple
 Cooper J. Scholes, Yorkshire, slate merchant. *Sol.* Brigg, Southampton Buildings, Chancery lane
 Cruse T. Chatham, brewer. *Sol.* James, Bucklersbury
 Davies G. Tenby, Pembrokeshire, merchant. *Sols.* Alexander and Holme, New Inn
 Gowland M. J. Whitby, Yorkshire, porter merchant. *Sol.* Edmunds, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's Inn
 Griffiths M. J. and R. Bristol, masons. *Sol.* Edmunds, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's Inn
 Howard R. jun. Woolwich, brewer. *Sols.* Wiltshire and Co. Winchester House, Old Broad street
 Hurrell S. Minorities, corn dealer. *Sols.* Clutton and Carter, High street, Southwark
 Jackson M. Bolton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. *Sol.* Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn square
 Kilby J. York, common brewer. *Sol.* Eyre, Gray's Inn square
 Peake S. Pendleton, Lancashire, wine merchant. *Sol.* Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn sq.
 Watt J. J. Ratcliffe highway, surgeon. *Sols.* Eicke and Evans, Aldermanbury
 Wood E. Bolton, Lancashire, brazier. *Sol.* Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn.

BANKRUPTS, April 13.

Abram R. Liverpool, merchant. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn
 Cope R. Worcester, victualler. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn
 Dolphin E. Cheadle, Staffordshire, plumber and glazier. *Sol.* Barbor, Fetter lane
 Fletcher R. B. Blackburn, Lancashire, manufacturer. *Sols.* Bennell and Dixon, St. Swithin's lane
 Glover E. and E. Warrington, Lancashire, brewers. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn
 Gunton J. St. James's street, Westminster, picture dealer. *Sol.* Turner, Percy street, Rathbone place
 Jones C. E. Kentish town, tanner. *Sol.* Carter, Lord Mayor's Court office, Royal Exchange
 Pearson J. Leicester, commission agent. *Sol.* Beverley, Garden court, Temple
 Pritchard J. Bristol, grocer. *Sols.* Poole and Greenfield, Gray's Inn square
 Young P. and R. Anderson, Wapping, sail makers. *Sols.* Blunt and Bowman, Broad street buildings

BANKRUPTS, April 17.

Aslat A. White Lion, Lambeth, victualler. *Sol.* Popkin, Dean street, Soho
 Brammer C. Woodhouse, Yorkshire, mans mercer. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery lane
 Burcher T. Mitchel-Dean, Gloucestershire, timber dealer. *Sol.* King, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet street.

Collinson, E. Crooked lane, oil merchant. *Sols.* Allitson and Hundleby, Freeman's court, Cornhill
 Douthat S. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Blackstock & Bunce, King's Bench walk, Temple
 Elmer G. Mistley, Essex, merchant. *Sol.* Cocker, Nassau street, Soho
 Forbes A. B. Bristol, draper. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn Old Buildings
 Heal W. Bradford, Wiltshire, inn keeper. *Sols.* Dax and Co. Doughty street
 Hoyland J. Knottingley, Yorkshire, grocer. *Sol.* Blakelock, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet st.
 Hull C. Moneyers street, Hoxton New town, riband manufacturer. *Sols.* Knight and Freeman, Basinghall street
 Martin J. St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, druggist. *Sol.* Poole and Greenfield, Gray's Inn square
 Milnes R. Mirfield, Yorkshire, coal merchant. *Sol.* Lake, Dowgate hill
 Perkins J. B. Carpenter's hall, London wall, ironmonger. *Sols.* Clark and Co. Chancery lane
 Rothwell J. Arnold, Nottinghamshire, hosiery. *Sol.* Sykes New Inn.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, April 20.

B. Smith, steel toy maker

BANKRUPTS.

Bentley S. Horton, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer. *Sol.* Nettlefold, Norfolk st. Strand
 Booth T. Newark-upon-Trent, and A. Booth, Nottingham, tallow chandlers. *Sol.* Knowles, New Inn
 Campbell J. White Lion court, Cornhill, merchant. *Sol.* Rivington, Fenchurch street buildings
 Dixon J. Wellington, Shropshire, mercer. *Sols.* Baxter and Bowker, Gray's Inn pl.
 Farmer W. Walsall, Staffordshire, inn holder. *Sols.* Turner and Holmes, Bloomsbury square
 Fletcher B. Burnley, Lancashire, plumber. *Sols.* Stocker and Co. New Boswell court
 French J. jun. Bristol, clothier.
 Jarman W. jun. Knightsbridge, paper hanger. *Sol.* Hudson, Winkworth place, City road
 Messent P. Quaker street, Spitalfields, silk weaver. *Sol.* James, Bucklersbury
 Samuels E. I. Great Prescott street, Goodman's fields, lapidary. *Sol.* Isaacs, Mansell street, Goodman's fields
 Slade J. Frame Selwood, Somersetshire, clothier. *Sol.* Williams Red Lion square
 Turner W. Llangollen, Denbighshire, and A. Comber, Manchester, cotton spinners. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery Lane
 Whitton J. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. *Sol.* Rosser and Co. Bartlett's buildings, Holborn
 Wood T. Nottingham, grocer. *Sols.* Hard and Johnson, Temple.

PRICES CURRENT, March 20, 1819.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	0	0	0	2	5	0
Ditto pearl	2	15	0	2	16	0
Barilla	1	10	0	0	0	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond, gal.	0	5	6	0	5	9
Camphire, refined	4	10	0	5	0	0
Ditto unrefined	10	10	0	12	0	0
Cochineal, fine black, lb.	1	7	0	1	9	6
Ditto, East India	0	5	6	0	6	0
Coffee, fine bond	5	10	0	5	15	0
Ditto ordinary	5	2	0	5	5	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	5	0	1	7
Ditto Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Smyrna	0	0	11	0	1	1
Ditto East India	0	6	0	0	9	0
Currants, Zant	5	0	0	5	10	0
Elephants' Teeth	32	0	0	36	0	0
Scrivelloes	21	0	0	30	0	0
Flax, Riga	83	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	64	0	0	0	0	0
Galls, Turkey	9	0	0	9	10	0
Geneva, Holl. bond, gal.	0	3	0	0	3	3
Ditto, English	9	6	0	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	9	10	0	12	0	0
Hemp, Riga	46	0	0	51	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	45	0	0	47	0	0
Indigo Caracacas	10	0	0	10	6	0
Ditto East India	0	7	8	0	9	3
Iron British bars	13	0	0	14	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.c.n.d.	21	10	0	22	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	16	0	0	17	0	4
Lead in pigs	0	0	0	26	0	0
Ditto red	0	0	0	27	0	0
Ditto white	0	0	0	40	0	0
Logwood	8	10	0	9	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	6	0	0	6	5	0
Mahogany	0	1	6	0	2	0
Oil, Lucra 24 gal. jar	17	0	0	19	0	0
Ditto Florence, chest	2	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale	36	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti	85	0	0	88	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm	0	11	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom	4	2	0	4	10	0
Rice, Carolina bond	2	5	0	0	0	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal	0	3	4	0	3	6
Ditto Leeward Island	0	3	0	0	3	2
Saltpetre, East India, cwt.	1	15	6	1	17	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	19	0	3	2	0
Silk, raw	1	15	0	2	0	0
Tallow, Russia, white	0	0	0	2	19	0
Ditto, yellow	3	8	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm	1	0	0	1	1	0
Tin in blocks	4	12	6	4	15	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	11	0	1	6
Ditto Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wax, Guinea	9	0	0	9	10	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	80	0	0	85	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe	39	0	0	55	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	38	0	0	44	0	0
Ditto Madeira	60	0	0	70	0	0
Ditto Mountain	28	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Cape	20	0	0	30	0	0
Ditto Sherry	30	0	0	65	0	0
Ditto Claret	25	0	0	65	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. March 20.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Canals.						
Coventry (Div. 44)	1050	—	—	—	—	—
Croydon	4	—	—	—	—	—
Criuan	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 21)	68	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Junction (Div. 91)	252	10	—	—	—	—
Grand Surry	55	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 51	94	—	—	—	—	—
Huddersfield	13	—	—	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon (Div. 171.6s.)	22	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	28	—	—	—	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 101)	345	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford Div. 311	630	—	—	—	—	—
Peakforest	60	—	—	—	—	—
Regents	45	30	—	—	—	—
Stratford & Avon	23	—	—	—	—	—
Thames and Medway	26	10	—	—	—	—
Trent & Mersey Div. 701	1600	—	—	—	—	—
Docks.						
Commercial Div. 31	55	—	—	—	—	—
East India Div. 101	185	—	—	—	—	—
London Div. 31	771	—	—	—	—	—
West India Div. 101	185	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Companies.						
Albion Div. 25	45	—	—	—	—	—
Atlas Div. 61	4	12	6	—	—	—
Birmingham Fire	400	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle	2	10	—	—	—	—
Hope	4	2	—	—	—	—
Imperial	88	—	—	—	—	—
London Ship	21	—	—	—	—	—
Provident	13	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Exchange Div. 10	250	—	—	—	—	—
Sun Life	22	10	—	—	—	—
Union Fire Life Div. 61	33	—	—	—	—	—
Water Works.						
Grand Junction	42	—	—	—	—	—
London Bridge Div. 21	108	58	—	—	—	—
Manchester and Salford	38	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth and Farlington	9	—	—	—	—	—
South London	20	—	—	—	—	—
West Middlesex	41	10	—	—	—	—
York Buildings	24	—	—	—	—	—
Bridges.						
Southwark	57	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo	10	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities Div. 51	34	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto New do Div. 71	25	—	—	—	—	—
Vauxhall Bonds, 95	30	—	—	—	—	—
Literary Institutions.						
London, 75gs.	44	—	—	—	—	—
Russel, 25gs.	13	—	—	—	—	—
Surry, 30gs.	10	10	—	—	—	—
Mines.						
Beeralstone Lead and Silver	11	10	—	—	—	—
Great Hewas	15	pd.	20	—	—	—
British Copper Comp. 21. 10s.	5	—	—	—	—	—
Cliff down	50	—	—	—	—	—
Wheal Goodluck 1pr	20	—	—	—	—	—
Albion Copp. Mine	10	—	—	—	—	—
Roads.						
Dover Street	30	10	—	—	—	—
Highgate Archway	4	5	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.						
Auction Mart	21	—	—	—	—	—
Golden Lane Brewery	801	sh.	13	—	—	—
Ditto 501. Share	8	—	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		8 o'clock	Noon.	11 o'clock	Height of	Barom.	Winds	by Leslie's
		Morning		Night.	Barom.	Winds	by Leslie's	Barom.
Feb.	21	40	47	40	29.87	41	Fair	
	22	40	49	40	35	40	Fair	
	23	41	50	42	78	22	Cloudy	
	24	47	56	46	73	36	Fair	
	25	46	52	40	70	30	Showry	
	26	41	53	45	70	39	Fair	
	27	47	54	46	66	20	Showry	
	28	47	54	45	88	10	Sm Rain	
Mar.	29	49	56	47	77	27	Showry	
	30	47	59	49	30.06	30	Showry	
	31	51	58	50	20	31	Cloudy	
	1	50	62	52	24	46	Fair	
	2	52	65	54	25	62	Fair	
	3	53	66	47	07	03	Fair	
	4	47	56	49	22	41	Fair	
	5	47	56	42	14	45	Fair	
	6	44	50	49	29.81	47	Fair	
	7	49	62	51	78	40	Fair	
	8	52	53	47	30.00	0	Rain	
	9	47	53	42	10	32	Fair	
	10	48	62	47	29.81	40	Fair	
	11	52	58	44	43	38	Fair	
	12	46	47	46	38	0	Rain	
	13	52	52	44	37	25	Rain	
	14	49	57	47	54	51	Fair	
	15	51	59	51	49	39	Fair	
	16	52	57	49	27	41	Windy	
	17	50	55	46	0	45	Stormy	
	18	49	55	44	77	38	Stormy	
	19	46	55	50	74	30	Showry	
	20	54	59	55	70	27	Sm. Rain	

London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c.	10s. 6d to 15s. 9d.
Africa,	2gs.
American States,	30s. to 35s.
Belfast, Cork, Dublin,	15s. 9d. to 20s.
Brazils,	30s. to 35s.
Hamburgh, &c.	12s. 6d. to 15s.
Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto,	20s.
Canada,	2gs. to 2½gs.
Cape of Good Hope,	2gs.
Constantinople, Smyrna, &c.	35s. to 40s.
East-India (Co. ships)	3gs.
— out and home,	6gs.
France,	10s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.
Gibraltar,	20s. to 25s.
Gottenburgh,	15s. 9d. to 20s.
Greenland, out and home,	3gs. to 3½gs.
Holland	10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Honduras, &c.	2gs.
Jamaica,	35s.
Leeward Islands,	25s. to 30s.
Madeira,	20s.
Malta, Italian States, &c.	30s. to 35s.
Malaga,	25s. to 30s.
Newfoundland,	30s. to 35s.
Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth,	10. 6. 15s. 9d.
River Plate,	2gs.
Southern Fishery, out and home,	10gs.
Sockholm, Petersburg, Riga,	15s. 9d. to 20s.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz.	4s. 0d
The Half ditto ditto	8 11 2 0
The Quar. ditto ditto	4 5 1 0
The half ditto ditto	2 2½ 0 6

POTATOES.

Kidney.....	8 0 0	Ox Nobles ..	7 0 0
Champions ..	7 0 0	Apple	7 0 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8b. to sink the Offa

	Beef	mutton	veal	pork	lams
1819.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Mar. 27 ..	5 8	6 6	7 0	6 8	0 0
..	6 4	6 4	7 6	6 6	0 0
..	5 6	6 6	7 6	6 8	0 0
..	5 8	6 4	7 0	6 8	0 0

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large	32 to 40 lbs. ...	100
Fine or Canary,	24 to 30 lbs.	118
Loaves, fine.....		118
Powder, ordinary,	9 to 11 lbs.....	104

COTTON TWIST.

Feb. 19.	Mule 1st quality, No.	40 0s. 0d
	— No. 120	0s. 0d
	— 2d quality, No.	40 0s. 0d
	Discount—	0 a 0 per cent.

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Mar. 27. .	31s 6d to 42 0	31s 6d to 42 6
April. 6. .	33s 6	41 6 31s 0d 41 6
12. .	34s 0	41 6 32s 0d 41 6
19. .	31s 0	41 0 32s 6d 40 6

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb.	24	Calf Skins 30 to	
Dressing Hides ..	18	45lb. per doz.	36
Crop hides for cut.	20	Ditto 50 to 70..	—
Flat Ordinary ..	16	Seals, Large....	100
SOAP; yellow, 90s.; mottled 102s.; curd 106s.			
CANDLES; per doz. 13s. 0d.; moulds 14s. 6d.			

Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	38	Palermo, per oz	153d.
Amsterdam,	11-6	Leghorn	51½
Ditto at sight	11-3	Genoa	47½
Rotterdam	11-7	Venice,	25
Hamb. us. 2½	34 0	Naples	41½
Altona us.	34-1	Lisbon	57
Paris, 3d. d.	23-80	Oporto	57
Ditto, 2 us.	24-10	Rio Janeiro	60½
Madrid	38-½	Dublin	14
Cadiz	39-	Cork	14

Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

HAY AND STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	2. s. d.	2. s. d.	2. s. d.
Mar. 6. .	6 15 0	2 16 0	8 0 0
13. .	6 15 0	2 0 0	8 0 0
20. .	7 0 0	2 3 0 0	8 0 0
27. .	7 7 0	3 0 0	8 0 0

Price of STOCKS, from 22d March, to 20th April, 1819.

1819.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long An- nuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto An- nuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Excheq. Bills.	Consols for Acc.
Mar.														
22	Shut	75½	74½	95	104½		Shut						1d	75
23			74½	Shut	104								5d	74½
24			74½		104								3d	75
25		75½	75 7½		104								1d	75½
26			74½		105			73½					4d	75
27		75½	74½		105		19 15-16						3d	75½
28			74½		104½		19 15-16						5d	74½
29		75½	74½		105		Shut						5d	74½
30			74½		105			73½					3d	75
31			74½		105									
Apr.														
1		75½	74½		105							30	pa	75½
2			74½		105			74				37	1p	75
3			74½		105							40	3p	75½
4			75		105							40	3p	75½
5					105							39	3p	75½
6	254	74½	3 75	93	105		19 3-16					38	4p	74½
7	254	74	74½	92	105		19 3-8					39	2p	74½
8	254	73	3 74	92	105		19 7-16					39		74
9	Good Friday													
10	253	73½	74½	92½	101½		19 3-8					40	2p	74½
11	East. Mond.													
12														
13		73½	3 74	92	105½		19 3-8					41	1p	74½
14	253½	73	2 73½	92	105		19 1-4					40	1p	73½
15	253½	73½	2 74	91	105		19 1-16	71½		22½		39	1p	74½
16	252	72½	1 73½	91	105		19 1-16	71½				39	4d	73½
17	252	72½	1 73	90	105		19	72		22½		38	5p	73½
18		72	2 73	90	105		19	72½				36	3p	73
19			2 73	90	105		19			22½		36	4p	73
20	252	72	1 72½	90	105		19			22½		38		73

IRISH FUNDS.

Apr.	Irish Bank Stock.	Government De- benture 3½ per ct.	Government Stock, 3½ per ct.	Government De- benture 4 per ct.	Government Stock, 5 per ct.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Loan, 4 per ct.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 per ct.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent.	Omnium.
1	249½	88½	86									
2	249½	89	86		107							
5	250½	90	87								81	
9	250½	90	87								81	
12	250½	89	86		107½							
13		88½	86		107		79½					

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON. Apr. 8. 13. 16.			AT NEW YORK. Feb. 1. 2. Mar. 9.		
7 per Cent.				105	106	
Bank Shares	24			98	112½	
Louisiana				par	par	
Old 6 per Cent.				par	par	
New 6 per Cent.	99	99	99	101	102½	
3 per Cent.		62½	62½	66	65	

**Prices of the
FRENCH FUNDS
From Mar. 22, to
Apr. 22.**

	5 per Cent. consols		Bank Actions	
1819				
Mar.	fr.	c.	fr.	c.
20	66	43	1492	50
22	66	55	1500	
27	65	50	1525	
28	65	40	1515	
Apr.				
3	66	96	1537	51
6	67	10	1530	
10	67	60	1540	
12	67	43	1540	
17	66	96	1532	50

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.